BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1843.

AT NO. 11 CORNHILL, BOSTON.

TERMS,

remittances must be made and to forward money in payment of subsci

This paper, having an extensive circulation in the country, affords a good medium for ADVERTISING, to all who have dealings with traders in the interior.

The Christian Reflector.

- Popular Education-The Fress.

The Christian Review for December conus, therefore, for announcing in this instance

inasmuch as the mea of collegiate and unfrequently, in a retired country family, professional education began their intellectual ascent upon the ladder of common-school learning, it is proper to say, that they are sharers in what is called popular education.

Now, between the conclusion of the hazards and the undesirable possibili-

Now, between the conclusion of the course of education in the academy or high school, and that point of intelligence and cultivation which is seen in a good proportion of people in general society in our best provided States, what are the instrumentalities concerned in developing instrumentalities concerned in developing are the inveloperate of the influences the inducence will be pleasant to consider the more favorable side of the case. Perhaps this cannot be better illustrated, than by going away from the city, and perhaps from the lively and somewhat fashionable

tellect, sufficiently trained by means of cation, and, perhaps, carried on in that what is called popular education, to be of a good academy, and then advanced, what is called popular education, to be brought into powerful action, for good or all to themselves; and sufficiently thrown open to influences of various kinds, to render of deep interest the inquiry, what are the developments of character consequent on general education?

Acknowledging the superior influence of the control of the co

Acknowledging the superior influence of the Christian religion over the laws and manners of a people, our author goes on to inquire, what are some of the instrumentalities concerned in the development of such concerned in the develop cerned in the development of such a vast under prudent and principled parenta

man; and all for a shilling, too,—a consideration which weighs much in "hard times," and where there is love of treading. Here is the stately review, or magazine, bi-monthly, monthly, or trimonthly; with its elegant typography and engravings, and its endless variety of articles, some racy and spirited, and some insipid and flat, some grave and sober, and some flippant, witty, perhaps wicked. man; and all for a shilling, too,—a con-sideration which weighs much in "hard advance.

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All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed. Post Pand, to WM. S. DAMRELL, No. II Cornhill. Boston, to whom all remittances must be made. Postmasters are allowed to forward money in payment of subscribers. example, along with Baxter, Bunyan, Barrow and Bates, and perhaps Dr. Dwight and President Edwards. Then, as illustrating farther the subject of the complicated and competing influences of the press for ascendency over the mind, by the singular mixture of printed matter which may be found, sometimes, in the eame book-case or library; here to, perhaps, one of these men who can read, the owner of a collection of books somewhat tains, among other articles of excellence, a of this sort; the Bible and Shakspeare; paper entitled "Development of Character the latest volume of popular sermons and under the Influence of Popular Education." the Waverley Novels; Pilgrim's Progress We have often regretted that the names of the and Nicholas Nickleby; Young's Night authors were not published in connection Thoughts and Byron's Childe Harold, with the articles of the Review, for we are assured that anonymous writings are seldom read with the interest they would elicit, were it known from whose pens they issued. We hope the editor and author will both excuse Rest, and the novels by Maryatt, Cooper us, therefore, for announcing in this instance or other popular authors; souvenirs, too, in plenty; religious, moral, tasteful, some to discover, viz., that the article to which we worthless as any other mass of paper and to discover, viz., that the article to which we here refer was written by the Rev. Dr. Hooker, of Bennington, Vt. Whoever reads it, will read whatever he may hereafter find ascribed to the same pen. It is written in a sensible, straightforward style, and is rich with impor-tant sentiments, timely uttered. After some statistical statements, showing the number of statistical statements, showing the number of schools and the proportion of persons to the entire population in different States of the Union who are unable to read, he proceeds to introduce his subject in the following manner.

Out of our population, then, of 17,000-000, there is a grand proportion who can road and write their own language,—two fundamental things in popular education. And the man who can do these has qualifications which, important in themselves, generally vouch for the presence of other ifications which, important in themselves, generally vouch for the presence of other things, as arithmetic, geography and grammar. And with these five elements of education, any man of common capacities is irrevocably beyond the confines of illiteracy. He will have occasion to consider it purely his own fault, if he do not the confines of the confines of sensible and educated people, of men of sensible and educated people of sensible and educated people. know something, and appear to decent of talents, and ladies of learning, and advantage among men of common education. A careful investigation would ionable simpletons; of church-goers and probably show, that a fair proportion of theatre-goers; of Christians and athe-

attainments and culture, gained in the attainments and culture, gained in the academy, high school or gymnasium, preparing them for various positions in general society, in the body politic; and himself with such a library; and then approaching, by very respectable advan-ces, towards the positions even of those who have had their education in the col-lege and the professional seminary. Pos-sibly the men of collegiate and profes-sional education are included in the cen-approach of those who can read and perhaps some few other good books; and lege and the professional seminary. Possibly the men of collegiate and professional education are included in the census-reports of those who can read and
write. But their subtraction would not
very greatly diminish the estimate. And,
old rubbish in the shape of books as not
old rubbish in the shape of books as not
professional seminary. Posthing, good, bad, and indifferent, seasoned high with the politics of the editor.

He has, we would hope, the Bible, and
possibly, yet, alc ag with these, some such
old rubbish in the shape of books as not
professional seminary.

instrumentalities concerned in developing the intellectual character? After the school-master and the academy preceptor, who, or what, gives direction to the minds of the popularly educated? For not alone persons, but circumstances and systems of things combined, are concerned in moulding and bringing out the characteristics of the mind.

Here is a vast mass of American intellect, sufficiently trained by means of cation, and, perhaps, carried on in that tion, and, perhaps, carried on in that

amount of mind? Among those which he direction, such a family is educated by eites, and on which he ably treats, are the books, and the character of its members press, the popular lecture system, the contact is moulded and developed, in some very mind with mind in conversation, and the important points, through the means pulpit. We have only space to copy what he the press. A single book may have done writes concerning the Press. We especially much, where there has been a taste for admire his description of an intelligent far-mer's family in the country. It is true to the President Dwight, in alluding to the lim-President Dwight, in alluding to the limited advantages for female education in the softwhom a less flattering account would be more accordant with truth.

The first instrumentality in the development of character in the popularly educated, is the press. Millions of people, who can read and write their own language, are at once accessible by this.

President Dwight, in alluding to the limited advantages for female education in there are liked advantages for female education in the early life, and when there were few institutions between the common school and the college, once modestly remarked, "the Spectator educated me"—the Eng lish classic of that title, which ought to be familiar to every gentleman and lady making pretensions to a good education. Now, out of a family thus located.

guage, are at once accessible by this mighty instrumentality; bringing into contact with their minds, and to exert sound views and correct taste, and where influence on their characters, the whole universe of written thought. universe of their characters, the universe of written thought.

Let us consider this instrumentality, family let us see who comes. In the first, as it is endlessly various, for both good and ill. The man who can read is

States, where popular education is lib-generous heart, when such are the homes erally patronized. We have seen towns like some of the old-fashioned parishes of culture and elevation, as fostered by the press; and such development of solid character in so many, that it weighed his prey, to devour him unmolested: and is abundantly the heaviest in the scale, not every Christian and philanthropist accesagainst mental untutoredness, making sory to this ruin, so long as these are the the majority intelligent, and, in a good degree, cultivated; districts and places

Heaven hasten the day when men will feel where there are, thus, ample inducements for the poor sailor: when the dormant ener-to the ignorant who have common sense, to be very careful not to expose their want of education and information. And with reference to the formation of such a state of minds, and such development of characters, and rendering it a fixed of characters, and rendering it a fixed habit or condition of things among the people at large, we would say, work the common school and popular education system with untiring diligence, and bring are seen open on the Sabbath, without much up the press, the corrected press, as far effort to make them appear closed. Women as possible, to its aid, in carrying out are frequently beheld under the influence of what is thus begun. Education, for the mass of the people, and that up to any way, in Chatham St., and the Bowery, in the point of efficiency and successful develop-ment desirable, is entirely practicable, and cannot fail to give intelligence, men- if not the actual, extensive desecrations of the

under the auspices of that education for which the press furnishes the means, this, also, is not unfrequently seen,—that men started at about the hour when worship con spring up here and there, who, by exten- menced in the afternoon, and returned about spring up here and there, who, by extensive self-cultivation, and under the influence of a thirst for general knowledge, and perhaps for the sciences, rise to a standing in which they compete with those who have enjoyed even collegiate the more offensive, from the fact that the remarkances. How often we see a man who has come high up into the public who has come high up into the public esteem in political, or professional, or scientific life, and who never took his degree any where but over the plough, or behind the counter, or in the shop where he has driven his trade; or, perhaps, on a Kentucky stump, where he came out in a political speech. We trace him from humble life, and from amidst the structure of ferry boats, and the ringing of their partial behavior of the size of a muffled drum. Let this be added to the riding and walking, the frequent departure of ferry boats, and the ringing of their partial behavior of the size of t some positive disadvantages, along up, from step to step, till he stands on a pinacte of eminence, for which some men, annoyance to a man comparatively unused to who took their degrees in elegant and such things. Yet considering that New York

of character on the basis of popular education.

For the Christian Reflector. Letters from New York, No. 5.

MR. EDITOR,—In my last I gave you some criminals, they are called upon, by imperious account of a visit to the Seamen's Home, and obligations, to practise and maintain a high of a family temperance meeting. I ought to degree of active piety. add, that the Home is in want of funds and furniture : and, because of the want, its ability to be useful is diminished. The rooms, designed for the dormitories of sailors, are not all furnished with the necessary bedding. Hard service for Missionaries-Funds wanted to I name this fact, that if the reader can directly or indirectly send any amount of cot-bedding, Rev. J. N. Seeley, an itinerant missionary,

a confused chorus. We approached the spot tized, and many others were auxiously inquir-from whence the music came, and beheld a ing the way of life. drunkenness, when the hilarity induced is fol- in the following affecting manner:

A RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER a week, if he be a decently industrious may be among the most respected asso-bouses; most of them belong to the class of writer by the Executive Committee, that as it storm of insult and industrious man; and all for a shilling, too,—a conciates of such, and may already begin to rumselling houses, one hundred and thirty-was inconsistent to increase his appropriation which nearly every other men who go to the legislature, to court, or to Congress,—wives for sound lawyers, and skilful physicians, and respectable ministers of religion, or men in other useful and respectable pursuits. In short, the intellectual character of such a family, the receives its development through and toddy sticks, the merry laugh and toddy sticks. as it receives its development through the instrumentality of select reading, is blasphemous oath: and from them issued an a credit to themselves, and asserts the atmosphere poisoned by the Junes of alcohol worth of the press, as working for the and tobacco. Some of them were cellars, beadvancement of that intellectual culture fore the doors of which no screens were which is begun under the auspices of placed, and many of the occur ints were visiwhich is begun under the auspices of popular education.

We have not given a fancy picture, but one which is "true to nature," and that to a pleasant extent in any of our that to a pleasant extent in any of our Alas for the tempest-tost mariner, with his Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York; some districts of country, where there is so much of this degree of mental culture and elevation or a community of the continue to do so, at least until other accommunity and elevation or for the continue to do so, at least until other accommunity and elevation or for the continue to do so, at least until other accommunity and elevation or for the continue to do so, at least until other accommunity and elevation or for the continue to do so, at least until other accommunity and the continue to do so, modations are provided. These are the dark

early part of the evening. I have also been struck with the apparent,

tal discipline, intellectual dignity, and to open sources of enjoyment to taste and the love of knowledge, which will be of inestimable worth to society.

Out of this condition of things, and under the auspices of that education for lost; and from the fact, that a full band was chosen to march after, rather than to follow music floating on the air from Governor's Is land, and they combine to create no small who took their degrees in elegant and ornamented parchment, and in Latin which they may have already forgotten how to construe and parse, —if they ever knew,—have been toiling and panting in educated foreigners, perhaps the standard of educated foreigners, perhaps the standard of Let the press, then, be highly esteemed, pated. These considerations also illustrate a that the churches in the vicinity are entrusted, under God, with a most important mission; being in the heart of the nation, which sends its influence to each distinct number of the body politic, and at the very focus of fugitive

> For the Christian Reflector Iowa.

to No. 190 Cherry St. New York, he or she may know that it will be a real and judicious charity.

The temperance meeting to which I have of the people to hear the gospel, that they alluded, closed a few minutes past nine o'clock, when myself and Dr. M. left the Home. Our to attend his meetings. One family attended to attend his meetings. course was towards the Battery. On our way many evenings in succession, from a distance of nine miles, riding in a cart drawn by erine market, we heard the cries of "murder" oxen, and bringing some of their neghbors "darlin" and "love," following each other in with them. Seventeen persons had been bap-

son of Erin, prostrate upon his back, his eyes
closed, his hands folded upon his breast, and
horse, and was under the necessity of prohis head pillowed upon granite. He ap- ceeding on foot to meet his appointments. peared to have imbibed too much of the "cra-tur," and was now in that peculiar state of

lowed by horrors. It was evident that the horrors would soon be the sole tenants of his to this territory, and I am in the path of duty, brain, and his continuous cry be "murder," though sometimes my faith is sorely tried. "murder." To be startled in a dark night, by this terrific cry, in tones as if the blood were gurgling from a throttled throat, awakens no very agreeable sensations. If you are not terrified, the painful conviction is induced, that near you is man relapsed to a savage, or degraded not knowing whether I was in the road. At to a brute. The moment we come up to this length, when I could proceed no further, I victim of the rumseller, an honest tar from wrapped my cloak around me and cast myself the Home came and began to "overhaul" upon the ground; but as my falling tears him, in regular ship-shape style; "Hillo, you lubber, what's the matter here?" The Dr. swelling heart in the thought that I was suf-

inconvenience to the individuals to whom they were made. Mr. S. is among the number, to whom we were able to appropriate but \$100 not fail to show himself there. per annum, in addition to his receipts on the field. Respecting the last item, our brother umph of truth and righteousness; and all

ments, but it is our duty to keep our friends advised of the spiritual necessities of our country, and the difficulties we meet in endeavoring to relieve them. Nor can we hesmore liberal and ready co-operation of the denomination in the great work they have

BENJAMIN M. HILL, Cor. Sec.

sociations and missionary societies for our

Editorial Gleanings.

Making a Profession.

Some years since I heard a distinguishl layman say, that " while others rejoiced to see men join the church, for himself, he trembled." The reason he gave was, the frequent failures of those professing godliness. I have often thought of his godiness. I have often thought of his remark and the reason of it. There is no injury so great to the church as the unchristian temper and conversation of professing Christian. The world judge of religion by its representatives. We often find nominal believers more unpopular than other men. I have known not few instances where individuals who be-ore they united with the church were kind to their minister, liberal in their gifts, afterwards evinced a contrary spirit, were close-fisted and almost illiberal. An avaricious church member does infinite mischief. Some men are wonderfully disturbed if you ask them for money.

The Bible denounces all kinds of evil-speaking, from the "brawler" down to the "whisperer," or perhaps, we should say up to the whisperers, for these last are the grand mischief-makers. "I shouldn't like totell all I hear;"—"I should be sorry to the whisperer is should be sorry for money.

bers who prejudice the minds of many against religion, I refer to those who are ambitious of office, who desire to rule. If such could hear what the world say of them, they would at least be more careful of appearances. Our Saviour bore the most decided testimony against such a spirit. The venerable Dr. —, one of the best ministers in N. England, once told me that he had a prominent member in his church who would always oppose. told me that he had a prominent member in his church who would always oppose any measure which he did not originate; that the only way he could get along with him, was to make him think the project originated with himself. I know of just such a man in a church now. It seems such a man in a church now. It seems admonish the offender. Thus we have admonish the offender. Thus we have still oppose whatever did not come from him. He must be first. Now I ask eve-ry reader to look into his heart and see if he has nothing of this spirit. It makes a world of trouble in the church. I would plead with those who have yielded to it to watch and pray lest they again full

Ministers have trouble enough with their own hearts, without being opposed in their attempts to do good by ambitious members. As this is a subject which cannot be very well touched in the pulpit, many suffer without any hope of remedy. Let every member of a church who reads this inquire, have I never caused minister any uneasiness? I never knew a man to prosper who opposed his minis-ter. If all would be frank and open they would avoid much unhappiness. Life is too short to spend any part of it in con-

Let us consider this instrumentality, fars, it is endlessly various, for both first, as it is endlessly various, for both food and il. The man who can read is offered from the press, these various descriptions of publications, the newspaper, weekly and daily; and who can tell if steam, or electricity combined with magnetism, or some other combination of principles in natural philosophy, shall not make it hourly. Here is the mouth sheet, weekly or monthly, with its mouth sheet in head a man whom the town have, effection, that the mout in line, in regular ships-sheet will, sound sheet or mingle with the same I found relief to my intuite state of existence, and retribution or late, it is surie to give, concerning every act and every ac

was inconsistent to increase his appropriation from the treasury, a sum sufficient to purchase a horse and equipments was immediately contributed by the members, and transmitted to

In its general feature this is not a case of rare occurrence among our missionaries. Many of them are poor men, and often endure much personal hardship and danger, while prosecuting their labors in frontier settlements. But it is the last one reported to us, and it has occurred at a time and under circumstances when we feel warranted in soliciting for it particular attention.

At this moment there are applications for aid before us from places of importance, in various sections of the country, some of which have been several months under consideration; but the supplies for our treasury are, upon an average, no greater than they have been for years past, and it is, therefore, inconsistent for us to encourage those applications. During the first half of the year we indulged the expectation of receipts from a source on which we had claims to a considerable amount, but in this we are suffering very serious disappectation of receipts from a source on which we had claims to a considerable amount, but in this we are suffering very serious disappointment; in consequence of which we have been compelled, in several instances, to limit our appropriations so much as to cause much suppropriations so much as to cause much suppropriations to the individuals to whom they be a suppropriation of the superior and even from distant Missouri and even from distant Missouri and even from distant Missouri

says, "I have found many warm hearts here, but, as yet, not a cent for my purse."

It is with reluctance we make such state-

Evil Speaking.

The source of the following extract is unknown to us, but that it is worth readitate, under such circumstances, to invite a ing, and thinking of too, we know very

We would not imply that downright malevolence is the bottom of all the evil P. S. We have, incidentally, heard of moneys having been paid to the treasurers of associations and missionary societies for our about persons than about things, must of use. We would, therefore, respectfully request course, talk about persons; and since, bad than good, about the mass of mankind, the talk will necessarily turn against the subjects of it. There is Mrs. Prudence, for example; she is one who would be very glad to speak always in favor of people, if she could be supplied with favorable materials enough. But as this may not be, her stories must all be of a niece, with the following. "Well. I piece, with the following. "Well, I should be sorry to say any thing against Mrs. So-and-so; she is very amiable and very pleasant in her manners; but there is that one thing—I can't endure; it spoils the whole." So there is a whole lady spoilt—without the least intent thereto on the part of the despoiler, yet spoilt most effectually, as far as the vituperator's creditors are concerned—unless they are most effectually, as far as the vituperator's creditors are concerned—unless they are persons less susceptible of prejudice than most of the world. What can be easier than for almost any body to bring a little contempt or odium upon almost any body

The Bible denounces all kinds of evilfor money.

There is another class of church mem-

> banished evil-speaking entirely from among us." She had resolved to try the experiment with her own brothers and experiment with her own promers and sisters; she succeeded, and by this means, was cured herself and helped to cure several others of a very foolish and inju-rious and sinful practice.

Anecdote of John Trumbull. In the Reminiscences of the late Col.

Trumbull, we find the record of an oc-currence which reflects no little credit upon his moral courage and Christian principle. Col. Trumbull, who at one time lived in habits of intimacy with Thomas Jefferson, was invited by latter on a certain day to dine at his house, in company with several other gentlemen. The Colonel went, accordgentlemen. The Colonel went, according to short to spend any part of it in contention.

Boston Rec.

John Quincy Adams,

No other event in the political world for many months past has given us so much satisfaction, as the warm, and indeed enthusiastic welcome, with which leads to short to spend any part of it in contention.

Boston Rec.

John Quincy Adams,

No other event in the political world for many months past has given us so much satisfaction, as the warm, and indeed enthusiastic welcome, with which deed enthusiastic welcome, with which properly regarded as insuling to himself, the venerable ex-president was every as well as to his Maker. Among those the venerable ex-president was every where greeted, during his late journey in the West. We have more confidence now than we ever had before in the inherent rectitude of popular feeling—not in tis sudden outbursts of passion, for then it is the most merciless of monsters, but in the calm and sober verdict which, soon late, it is suit to give, concerning ever future state of existence, and retribution

(VOLUME VI.-NO. 52. WHOLE NUMBER 286.

frank in avowing my sentiments. Sir, in my opinion the man who can with aincerity make the declaration which you have just made, is perfectly prepared for the commission of every atrocious act, by which he can promise himself the advancement of his own interest, or the gratification of his impure passions, provided he can commit it secretly, and with vided he can commit it secretly, and with a reasonable probabality of escaping detection by his fellow men. Sir, I would not trust such a man with the honor of a wife, a sister or a daughter—with my own purse or reputation, or with any own purse or reputation, or with any thing which I thought valuable. Our acquaintance, Sir, is at an end." Saying this, he rose and left the company.—Relig. Herald

Pilgrims of Juggernaut.

We quote the following singular narra-tive from the Malta Times:—"In March last (says a travellar) as I was repairing to the native village of Bustom, to sur-vey a bridge which was thrown across the road, on my route from the station of Jellasore, on crossing the Soubunreeka river, my attention was attracted to a number of human skeletons, which lay scattered in various directions upon the white sands adjacent to the course of the stream. Upon inquiry I learned that these unfortunate relics were the remains these unfortunate relics were the remains of pilgrims who were on their road to the great pagoda at Juggernaut, and had been drowned two evenings before by means of a ferry-boat sinking with them during a violent north-wester. On my approaching several of these sad vestiges of mortality, I perceived that the flesh had been completely devoured from the bones by Pariah dogs, vultures, and other obscene animals. The only portion of the several corpses I noticed that remained entire and untouched, were the bottoms of the feet and the insides of the hands; and this extraordinary circumstance immediately brought to my mind that remarkable passage recorded in the 2nd book of Kings, relating to the death and ultimate fate of Jezebel, who was, as to her body, eaten of dogs, and nothing remained of her but the palms of her hands and the soles of her feet. The former narrative may afford a corroborative mer narrative may afford a corroborative proof of the rooted antipathy that dog has to prey upon the human hands and feet. Why such should be the case, re-

A Missionary Hymn.

BY MRS. LYDIA BARTER. by Mas. Lyols Barves.

You have rought salvation—
This pearl of price unknows,
Haft: from the heathen nation.
Comes up a suppliant man.
Now onward, it is swelling
Throughout our favored land;

"Come, and the feeble hand!

The great Sabbatic morning, In splendor soon will rise; We hall with joy its dawning

I believe God hears Prayer.

A few years ago there was a battle fought on the ocean. On the deck of the ship, which was commanded by Capt, James Holdane, a company of poor soldiers lay mangled, one bleeding, and dying. Their limbs were torn from their bodies, and scattered about the ship. The battle, however, had but just begun, and the captain ordered another company to be called up from below; as they came up on deck, and saw the bodies of their companions, the pale and ghastly countenances of the dying, and the dead, they manifested, as was very natural, some emotions of fear and slarm; at which the captain was dreadfully angry, and swore emotions of fear and alarm; at which the captain was dreadfully angry, and swere a horrid oath, imprecating the vengeance of heaven on the trembling mariners. One of the soldiers being a pious man, was shocked and grieved at the profaneness of the captain, and remarked, taking off his hat at the same time, out of respect to the commanding officer, "Captain," said he, "I believe God hears prayer, and if he were to hear your prayer now, what would become of us?"

The battle was fought, and when the captain became more calm, he thought of what the pious sailor had said to him. The result was, he left off swearing and was ever afterwards a pious man. When he returned to his home in Scotland, he

was ever afterwards a pious man. When he returned to his home in Scotland, he called on his brother, Robert Holdane, and told him what the Lord had done for his soul. His brother was a very wealthy man, but not religious; he had heard of his brother James' conversion, and was very angry with him on account of it. He ordered him to leave his house and never to come into it again. James accordingly left; but as he turned away, he said to his brother, "Robert, though you forbid me your house, you can't prevent my praying for you, and I will pray for you as long as we both live." This expression went like an arrow to the heart of Robert. He thought how unkind he had sion went like an arrow to the heart of Robert. He thought how unkind he had been to his brother, and how wicked he was in the sight of God, to be so angry because his brother had become a Christian. He wept, and went away by himself and fell upon his knees in prayer, and begged that God would have merey upon his poor soul. The Lord heard his prayers, and he became an eminently pious man, devoting his influence and wealth to the cause of Christ. He made a visit to Geneva for the purpose of con-

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rith Supples Stereotype ic Worship, inksgivinge, Dedications, ablic. The mendation. taining apart and family nes, most of the use of h the work other Hymn

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NCOLN, on Street. Bible!

Chalatium Beilector.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1843

TERMS-\$2,50 per year, or \$2 if paid within 3 months

Expository Preaching, No. 2.

The facts which we gave in our last, respecting Robert Hall's experience on the subject of expository preaching, may have reminded many pastors, among those who read our columns, of his own experience. Mr. Hall excelled as a topical preacher. When he was at Cambridge, however, his hearer were pleased to have him, a part of the time, nd. At Leicester, expositions, even o the most interesting historical portions of Scripture were unacceptable. And this because the people were not sufficiently intelligent. They preferred topical sermons: these required less attention and thought-taxed the emory less, and were better fitted to please the fancy and excite the feelings. The same is doubtless true of many congregations in our own country. And why is it so? The great body of the people can read. They have been readers from their childhood. The Bible is in every house; and the religious newspaper, too, if the paster has done his duty. It is not, we are persuaded, so much the want of intelligence, as the want of thought, inquiry and investigation. Christians read the Bible. but they do not study it. They are not accustomed to any thing like mental labor, unless it be labor to find new methods for acquiring property. Hence, when they go to the sanc tuary, they go for rest and gratification rather than for improvement and an increase of re-ligious knowledge. Now we have not a doubt that the style of preaching adopted by the ministry, has contributed to the formation of these habits. And this is one important reason why pastors should take up the practice of expounding, at one service, at least each Sabbath. If our congregations had been trained up under such preaching from their childhood, how much clearer would now be their understanding of God's word-how much stronger their conviction of its inspira tion-its adaptation and importance to man, the harmony of its different parts, and its interest as a volume to be read and studied How much more fixed, too, in their princi ples and habits, may we suppose they -" rooted and grounded in the faith "-like

"Nor number, nor exa mple, with him wrought To swerve from truth, or change his constant m

It is, however, true that the usefulness of expository discourses depends much on the principles which guide the preacher in their preparation and delivery. This fact leads up to suggest the following considerations.

1. Expository discourses should be ther oughly studied, and yet should be free from all appearance of pedantry. The preacher who takes up this style of preaching to get rid of hard study—to make his labors lighter, will signally fail, either to benefit or to please his We believe, indeed, that the proper preparation of an expository discourse will require more time and study than the prepaon of a sermon, by one who is accustomed to making sermons. For this extra labor, however, the preacher is compensated by the variety it gives to his studies, the suggestive nature of the Scripture text, bringing to the mind a thousand thoughts of deep practical interest which would never have occurred to him in the preparation of topical discourses, and by the fund of religious knowledge with which he is thus enriching his mind. It is not enough that he obtains a clear and correct understanding of every passage he expounds -he must analyze the whole paragraph, exhibiting the connection, and educing the great truths or practical lessons contained in It must be seen by the hearer that his views are comprehensive, as well as his explanations correct and satisfactory. And when anything specially important and timely is brought out, may be in nearly every discourse, the or eacher should labor to give it all the effectiveness of which he is capable. Appeals at the close of an expository sermon are some times doubly impressive, because of their that it is the "word of God," which strikes upon his ear, and it is "quick and powerfulsharper than any two-edged sword."

To plan and fill out an expository discourse,

then, so as to enlighten and instruct the hearer, so as to fix his attention and interest his mind, and so as to reach his conscience and impress his heart, requires no small amount of intellectual effort. And at the same time an expository discourse should be simple. There should be no attempt on the part of a preacher to show his learning; in fact, he should avoid every thing that savors of pedantry. The quoting of Greek or Hebrew words, with explanations of their etymology, and the rehearsal of the conflicting opinion of commentators, old and new, with a boastful statement of your own and your arguments th ereupon, will rarely do any good. Although such displays of superior learning and wisdom may astonish the ignorant, and indicate study on the part of the preacher, they will disgust the more intelligent, or tend to make them skeptical. There are thousands of unimportant questions with reference to the etymology and exact import of Scripture terms, the discussion of which would be entirely out of place before a congregation of probationers for eternity, hungering for the proved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth. But foolish and unlearned questions avoid, knowing that they do gender strifes."

old and formal delineat

soul, and touched so many of the vibrating year. chords of the heart. And to think of spread-

The subject is susceptible of much farther 3. With a due regard to order in the approremark, but we shall exceed the proper limits priation of time, the minister can accomplish of a single article, if we indulge our thoughts very much. Without it, he will accomplish more at present. There is another subject, very little. Take for instance his five hours a holding an important connection with this, on day for study. Let this always be employedwhich we wish some abler pen would furnish never interrupted, and he will be able to read us an article. We mean "the true principles all he needs-to be thorough in his preparaof interpretation." The value of expository tions for the pulpit, and to perform much lit preaching is liable to be worse than destroyed erary labor for the world. But on the conby looseness of interpretation, extravagances trary, let him have no system, and be liable to and inconsistencies; and on this point if some interruptions,—he will be able to think to theological professor, or student who has with- very little purpose, read to very little profit, in his reach the results of others' experience, speak with very little assurance, or preach to or some pastor who can give us his own ex- very little advantage; and never produce any perience, would furnish an article, brief and work of real benefit to man. This will apply clear, we think its usefulness would be ex- to all his labor. Let him have a time for tensive. Just views on subjects of this kind every thing, and do every thing in its time, are greatly needed in the churches, as well as and among the ministry.

Use of Time by Ministers.

Thoughts on the importance of order in the distrion and employment of time to the ministers of the gospel.

BY REV. T. F. CALDICOTT.

ne, by which he can convert the remainder purposes. This suggests two reflections. of his time into gold, giving to every portion

Of what value to the minister of the gospel known, giving their people to underst world of sin, of righteousness and a judgment or leading the mourner to Christ for consolation? In this calling, though he should pos- that agents, travellers, acquaintances, beggars

He has to cultivate his own piety, to examine vants, instruct his children in the knowledge and pay those attentions to his house that are ssential to its order and happiness, and this vith knowledge, even after he has obtained ound and enlarged views of truth, and become truth-the new phases of error, as it is always present duties to them? changing its form—the manner in which other visit them, and this requires time

tions, recognitions, associations, conventions,

the same adaptation of truths and of style, to go after the wandering, mediate between the and the known character of the offender and offending, direct the inquirer. human nature and the arms that the state of the hearers, as is deemed indispensable to the and thus watch over the flock of God. Besides effectiveness of a topical discourse. The minister himself, inured to study by the discipline of years, might find pleasure in the truth, discover the workings of sin, portray mere dissection of words and phrases, without the beauty of holiness, and furnish sound in any reference to the great end of divine in- struction for the youth in the Sabbath school struction, but let him never treat his audience the student for the ministry, and the church to a dish so cold as this. He should drink at large; and how can this be done without into the spirit of the inspired writer, and the right improvement of time? Let us for a moment see what time the minister has for lirect and point the word, that it shall touch all this labor. He has twenty-four hours in the secret springs of the human soul. Were the day, and seven days in a week. Let him the apostles content to give their hearers a divide the day into parts, for his varied emn of the course of ploy, and he may take eight hours for sleep thought in the sacred writings, with a mere and devotion, five for reading and study, two explanation of difficult passages? If so, no for meals and attention to his family, two for loubt their hearers were uninterested and in- visiting, one for receiving visits, two for rest attentive. We know, however, that they or recreation. This will leave him four hours preached very differently. They gave expositors for his public labors. Or, by dividing the itery sermons, but it was with the same warm week into portions, let him take 56 hours for love for souls, and deep personal interest in sleep and devotion, 14 hours for meals and the truths they exhibited, that their Divine attention to his family, 14 for rest and recrea-Master felt, when he expounded to the disci- tion, which a law of his nature demands, or ples, " in all the Scriptures, the things con- he will soon be worn out. For Sabbath day And the hearts of their and week evening public labor, 16 hours; hearers, like the hearts of those disciples, for all other meetings, journeys, &c., 16 hours; urned within them. It is no good reason why for visiting, 12 hours; for receiving visits, 6 hearers should be dull and sleepy, that their hours; for study, reading and preparation for inister is expounding God's word. If he is public services, 30 hours; leaving four hours oing this with the interest the work demands, in the week for extra labor. This will give indifference on the part of the hearer is culpa- him twelve hours work a day every day in the To adapt divine truth to man as he is, is the reat art of preaching the gospel. The Bible families, or should he have more families in itself does this to a wonderful extent. As an his society, and many visits to make to the able writer says: "No book has ever gone so sick, &c., he would scarcely be able to spend deeply into all the windings and corners of the more than one hour with each family in the

It will be seen from this enumeration of ing out the hidden glories of inspiration by duties, and division of time, that time is to the the mere study of languages without the study minister a very precious article—that he has of man, is like attempting to bring music none to waste—that he need husband every from the organ, by blowing the bellows withimportant purpose.

> he will, with comparative ease, accomplish Herculean labors. The division and

right application of his time will be like the division of labor in some of our manufactories. In a pin-factory, for instance, by this division thousands are made in an hour, whereas it one man were to do the whole, it would take him a day to make a very few. Lord Brougham, when asked how he performed so much labor, said, 'I do one thing at a time.' 1, Time is a minister's property—that which he is to employ to enrich himself and benefit the world. He needs knowledge—the knowedge of truth and error, so as to be able to of his time, or let this plan be constantly de expose the one and commend the other.

In a superstance that the part of the comparatively in vain. How necessary then, the comparatively in vain. comparatively in vain. How necessary ther right use of time. He needs character and that the minister who is set for the defence of influence. These are not acquired in a day, the truth—the guide of men to heaven—the do not descend upon him fortuitously, are shepherd of Christ's flock, and whose labors only secured by the just employment of time. are to have such an influence upon the world, Having obtained sound knowledge and a good should be able to make the most of the mean reputation, he possesses the philosopher's which God has put into his hands for these

1. That ministers should make a suitable division of their time, and let their plan b are the honors or wealth of this world? What such and such seasons will be devoted to the nfluence will these have in convincing the special business of that portion of time and

must be considered sacred. to come? How will they aid him in directing the convicted to the Lamb of God for pardon, ter free to carry out his plan, and not disturb his arrangements. It should be understoo sess the wealth of the Indies or the glory of cannot be allowed to interrupt his studies, and the Cæsars, yet if he have not sound learning must call only at the time appropriated for and a good reputation, he would find himself that purpose; and then they must not feel at por indeed; but with these he is rich-rich liberty to waste his time, or take up too much n resources-rich in himself; and he may be of it-any more than they would to waste the instrumental in dispensing riches the most goods of the merchant, or take a whole piece valuable, wherever he goes—converting all for a pattern. Time is the minister's property, his time into a perpetual blessing to himself and to him the most valuable. The drafts that are made upon it by the thoughtless, the 2. He has but little time and a great deal to interested-by every body who thinks this is a do with it. The time allotted to every man is commodity free to all, drives him at times very short, but many, from their position, calling or possessions, not feeling themselves imperatively called upon to improve every portion informed that they can have but a few mof time, think it a useless or burdensome ment's attention; but how can they have what ommodity, and contrive any means to waste he has not to give? how can each have much while it away, and not unfrequently they do of that which is at most but little, and especiwith the time of others. Not so with the ally when it has to be divided among so many ninister of the gospel. Time is to him as The minister would willingly give any thing roperty. He has every thing to do with it. else in his power, but time he has not to give. Let those, then, who wish interviews with the is heart, to read the Bible for his own profit, minister, come at once to their business, be as and to pray in secret. This requires time.

He has to care for his family, provide for their

as possible, that the plan he has adopted respecting its distribution, and the duties which of God, conduct the devotions of the family, crowd upon him in each portion, may not be interrupted or disturbed.

equires time. He has to replenish his mind Rev. Mr. Cornell's Lecture at the Temple.

Last Wednesday evening, Mr. Cornell gave t is still necessary for him to keep himself in- the fourth lecture of a course before an Irish formed of the advances in knowledge made Society for the benefit of Ireland. The lecby other men—the discoveries of science— turer proposed and answered the three fol-the influence of these upon truth--the history lowing questions. 1. When did the Americans of the world-the movements among nations need the aid of Ireland? 2. What services the designs of communities adverse to the did they then render us? 3. What are our

In answering the first question, Mr. C. readvocates of truth meet it. He ought not only ferred to the oppressed and grievous condition to know the history of the past, but the present of the American Colonies, as set forth in the osition of the world, that he may meet the Declaration of Independence. To the second exigencies of the times. For this purpose he question, he presented the services then ren-must read and think—read largely and think dered to America by Carroll, M. Kean, Smith, closely-and this requires time. He must be Thornton, Read and Rutledge, all Irishmen, or equainted with the spiritual condition of his of immediate Irish descent; and all signers of n people, that he may exhort, reprove, com- the Declaration of American Independence. fort and free them. For this purpose he must He also spoke of Major General Montgomery, He has to who fell at Quebec, who was also an Irishman preach twice or thrice on the Sabbath, once by birth and education. He depicted in glowduring the week, exhort in conference meetings, and address the various societies connected with his church, &c., &c. This he as freemen, as members of a republican govcannot do to advantage without time for preparation. He has to attend ordinations, dedicarefuse to pay, we shall prove worse than ministers, meetings,-to write articles, deliver bankrupt. He referred to our sympathy with addresses, preach sermons and travel distan- Greece and Poland, and said they were no ces. All this requires time. He has to visit the more deserving of our assistance than Ireland 2. In expository preaching, there should be sick, bury the dead, console the mourning, in her present distress

them. You have already made strenuous chains are broken, Africa is free."

Many more incidents are related by the have commenced. I have, with you, had san-guine hopes in the success of the measures now in operation, for the good of Ireland; —when statesmen are forgotten—when rea-Daniel O'Connell. He is no common man, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." His is a trying situation, and he needs our sympathy and our prayers. If there be a righteous moral governor, Ireland shall be free. Her history shall be written by a free-Posterity shall know her wrongs, and ings ; and, if the present efforts for her own neglect of churches of their destitute mem

vill have labored in vain. The lecture contained a fund of information on the subject of Ireland and America. It is adapted to interest and benefit Americans as well as Irishmen, and we doubt not it will be called for and repeated in other places.

and calling attention to, her now suffering

and wretched condition, neither O'Connell nor his friends on that side of the Atlantic or this,

Emancipation in Jamaica.

We last week referred to the strange arguentation of the Christian Index about Northon interference with the domestic instituone of the South. In the extract we quoted, ne Index conveyed the idea that to work for a ping here was no less an evil than to be a t slave there. Perhaps he supposes that the laorers of New England desire an equal divihe needs to be informed of his mistake. The great majority of the people here obtain a livelihood, and lay up property by the labor of their hands; and but few comparatively omplain or have reason to complain that they re not fairly remunerated. Abuses sometimes creep into the social system, where there a great amount of competition, but as soon In the city and country, within they are discovered, public opinion tends almost every Christian congreg s they are discovered, public opinion tends rapidly to correct them.

Would any radical change in our social oranization be attended with scenes like those which accompanied the event of emancipation n the West Indies? No indeed! And to show our readers, both north and south, how glorious is such a consummation as the friends of liberty in this country are seeking to achieve we will give them the undoubted testimony of n Jamaica, and who mingled in the scenes doway, April, 1843. e describes. These are the facts as fur-

ished by Mr. Phillippo.

"On the evening of the day preceding that hich witnessed the actual bestowment of the estimable boop on the apprentices of Jamai. ut the island were crowded with people es pecially interested in the event, and who, fillng the different places of worship, remained some instances performing different acts of levotion until the day of liberty dawned, when they saluted it with the most joyous aclaim; others, before and after similar servies, dispersed themselves in different direcons through the towns and villages, singing the national anthem and devotional hymns, ccasionally rending the air with their acclawe're free; our wives and our children are the new religion. They were a few leading ree.' On the following day the places of the whole premises of a missionary establish- clared their determination to worship Jesus ment were occupied. Sermons were preached Christ, in the most fearless manner. When they applicable to the event, devout thanksgivings were being examined before the Bassien, gled with songs of praise, ascended up to frighten them into some compromise: they were scenes presented exceeded all description, other Christians, which you are well aware the The whole island exhibited a state of joyous Burmese government know how to practise excitement as though miraculously chastened But they did not swerve from their integrity in and regulated by the hallowed influences of the least—thanks be to the grace of God.

Town, which were deeply interesting, the they that the Myoo Woon said these Karens congregation collected in and about the Bapto be addressed by his Excellency the Govthe Government House, headed by their pasthe Chief Justice, and other high official functionaries, addressed the immense mass of ap-

rate without greeting the different flags. The flags and banners were accordingly unfurled, they declared themselves unwilling to sepa-

The school children had remained behind into a boarding school." to sing several airs before the Government rest, raised a shout that seemed to rend the

The lecture closed with a direct address to chapel where three triumphal arches, decorahe sons and daughters of Ireland who were ted with leaves and flowers, and crowned with flags, bearing the several inscriptions of know, said the speaker, you will not forget 'Freedom's come,' 'Slavery is no more,' 'Thy

re prepared to persevere in the work you same graphic writer, and well and eloquently

hough I have not expected her complete son shall regain her influence over prejudice mancipation from English oppression in a and interest, and other generations are wonday, nor a year. England, unlike most other dering at the false estimate their forefathers atries, changes slowly. Like an ancient formed of human glory-'on the page of his oak, which now and then loses its leaves, and tory one deed shall stand out in whole reliefasionally loses a bough, she has struck so one consenting voice pronounce" that the eep her roots, through the strata of a thou- greatest honor England ever attained was sand customs, endeared by age, and interwo- when, with her Sovereign at her head, she ven with every fibre of the body politic, that proclaimed the slave is free, and established t will require no ordinary tempest to uproot in practice what even America recognises it and prostrate her gigantic trunk. Yet, as theory, that all men are created equal-that sure as cause produces effect, it will be done. they are endowed by their Creator with cerknow the present leader of Irish agitation, tain unalienable rights-that among these are

The Poor of the Church.

We fully endorse the remarks below which we copy from the New York Observer. We will appreciate her patience and her suffer- have more than once been deeply pained by the arliament and her liberation at home, result in churches that are wealthy and abundantly able to othing more than awakening an interest in save from suffering their own needy poor. They cannot endure any alliance with the State, that will interfere with their independence or subject them to any oppressions; but to be able to throw their own burdens off upon the State this is a privilege of which they can avail themselves without any conscientious scruples. At a late public dinner given by the Hebreu

At a late public dinner given by the Hebrew Benevolent Society, it was remarked that Jewa are never found in "poor houses," that class of our citizens having made such provision for their own poor as effectually prevents them from coming upon the town. In the absence of any coming upon the town. In the account of the contrary, we take the statement as correct, and certainly it conveys a silent but strong rebuke to many Christian sects and ion of property with their employers; if so and they are worse than infidels, according t

> This hint is timely. At the present inclem received with gratitude. And there is a luxury

Persecution of Karen Christians.

The following is an extract from a letter recently received by the missionary Kincaid, now in this country, from his associate in missionary e who has passed the better part of his life labor, Mr. Abbott. The letter was dated San-

"The poor Karen Christians have suffered persecution again since you left. More than twenty were imprisoned for more than two months, among whom were women and small children. They were apprehended on their return from a great meeting on the hills this side the frontier. The men were beaten. "tonnzed," the meaning of which you will understand, as you have been in Burmah .- After they were dragged to prison, they were put to servile labor, and did not suffer more than prisoners usually do in Burmah, except from hunger Being Karens, the Burmans in the city either afraid or unwilling to give them food and you know how prisoners fare in Burmah When they were apprehended by inferior offifrom them some retraction, or an agreemen Freedom's come; 'We're free, that they would no longer embrace and men among the prisoners, upon whom the worship were thrown open, and crowded attemp's were made. But the Karens bore almost to suffocation; in many instances even most honorable testimony to the truth, and de o Almighty God at the throne of grace, min- "Myoo Woon," another attempt was made to peaven from every part of the land. The threatened with being buried alive, and with "Kill us," say they, "if you like." After the services of the day at Spanish live, we shall worship God." So bold were

ist Chapel, numbering full 7000 souls, were steadfastness and fearlessness of death were re-And all through their imprisonment their to be addressed by his Excellency the Governor. These, with the children of the
schools, which amounted to 2000, accordingly
walked in processing to the square opposite
walked in processing to the square opposite. valked in procession to the square opposite pected they would suffer martyrdom. But tor, displaying flags and banners, which bore officer and Bassien, by which means they were seems there was a disagreement between the variety of interesting inscriptions. Although liberated—not, however, without being obliged joy brightened every countenance, the proces- to pay to the jailor and his underlings, some ion moved on with all the apparent solemni- 600Rs. It was well for them, I think, that no ty of a funeral, and in a few minutes after it missionary was there at the time, as, if one had made its appearance, his Excellency the Governor, surrounded by the bishop, his honor in some way, and you know the extreme jeal-Notwithstanding word was given out by the prentices thus congregated, in a speech char- government, that all the disciples of Jesus acterized by much simplicity, affection, and were to be buried alive, still the threat renergy. During the delivery of the speech, mained unexecuted-and will I think; for, behis Excellency was greeted by reiterated and fore these Karens were liberated, two hundred husiastic cheering, being regarded by the Christian families had congregated, forsaking people as their friend and benefactor. After all their rice, which they had just harvestedabout an hour, the mass having given three but bringing with them some 400 buffaloes, they cheers for the Queen and three for Sir Lionel, escaped over the frontier in parties in the night; followed their pastor to the Baptist mission whole villages, men, women and children, bufpremises, cheering him in the most enthusias- falces and dogs, and bringing as much of their goods and chattels as they could; and all these Arrived in the immediate neighborhood of two hundred families escaped without the cogthe chapel, the multitude surrounded him, grasped him in their arms, and bore him, in the midst of shouts and caresses, into his house. The enthusiasm of the multitude this province in two villages; and our very good they declared themselves unwilling to seen-

flags and banners were accordingly untured, and for nearly an hour the air rang with the shouts of exultation that were thus poured them, and hope to have day schools soon, as it

use, and just as the mass were cheering the A Missionary Ship .-- The English Baplast banner, upon which was inscribed in tist Missionary Society have recently built an large capitals, "We are free! we are free! wives and our children are free!' they all venience and protection of the missions of the entered, and, adding their shrill voices to the Society in Africa. She is 80 feet long, carries

reinforcement of missionaries for Africa.

[The following communication would have een inserted earlier, but it was accidentally

Whereas the digest, of the letter from the Second Baptist church in Newton, to the Boston Baptist Association at its recent session as published in the minutes of the same, seems to convey an impression different from what we intended our letter should, respecting the introduction of the second advent doctrine a many Whereas the digest, of the letter from the uction of the second advent doctrine among pilgrims, this son of Bunyan says; inst.,

"In describing the setting pilgrims, this son of Bunyan says; inst.,

Voted, that the digest be corrected by pushing in the Watchman and Reflector how we included our letter should be understood on this point. It is not our intention in the least to censure the committee who prepared the digest of letters, yet the digest of our letter seems to city, as cheerfully as if the pilgrimage were city, as cheerfully as if the pilgrimage were of letters, yet the digest of our letter seems to convey an impression that the blame of in terrupting our harmony, and stopping a work of grace might be attached particularly to the believers in the second advent doctrine, while in our letter we stated that circumstances connected with the introduction of this doctrine led to these results, yet we expressly stated that we did not attach the blame to any particular class of the herthern. We alluded to this distribution of the herthern. We alluded to the hion, and also to expression of feeling among to belief that the division of feeling among to diminishing.

Samuel Scott, Cl. Newton Upper Falls, Oct. 30th, 1843.

The City of Lowell. The following account of this fine an

a literary magazine of high merit, conducted by bility." operatives in the Lowell Manufactorie "The amount of strictly religious influence will be best and most clearly shown, by the number of accessions to the several churches. number of accessions to the several not able. The aggregate number of these I am not able to give, from want of the requisite materials. England, is comparatively small, but in because of the requisite materials. m nine of the fifteen churches sons who have joined them by profes-unts to 5,559. From eight to nine-

besides one or Ten of these d annual report was made on the ourth of the present month, and it has been ablished within a few days. I derive from it cal picty, and more than six numbers have included in the second property of the several churches. In second Palmacotta and Ting in the sunday schools in the city, some of hich are large and flourishing, not included in the collected, who are in the his statement.

at a great proportion of these scholars are
he factory girls, and furthermore, that these
nost gratifying results, just given, have nothng in them extraordinary—they are only the ing in them extraordinary—they are only the common, ordinary results of several of the past years. There has been no unusual excitement; no noise no commotion."

Rev. Leander Thompson, late Missionary to Palestine, has been installed pastor of the Congregational Church at South Hadley Canal.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.-The indefieness of the President's Message on the orth. The Charlestown Mercury is witty as vell as brief in its notice of the document. says the prudent editor: "Those who exa little puzzled to find out where it has logical instruction. struck. We had expected to write a column r so of comment on the Message, but on the nothing is to be said, it is as well to say

uiry has been sent us for publication. Its the credit, which in part, at least

ng, determined that, without note or comment, belongs to God. his book is not sectarian, in the sense of the act of 1843, and that the use thereof in our hand hath accomplished the work. ted by that or any subsequent act. The vote Boston Dec. 25, 1845. was 20 to 7.

One of the minority then presented a resoition, that " the Hebrew and Douay Bible be read daily," in addition to what was called "the Protestant Bible." The resolution was

Judging from what we hear and read, services in the evening. ve infer that there is in Central New York a Baptist Church, which, although it is large The Ladies Fair, in behalf of the Man and embraces within its fold several clergy. men and theological professors, is yet not 'tea-party,' last Friday evening. It was stored ompetent to conduct its own discipline, ed to overflowing and passed off with great The consequence is, that questions concerning good feeling. the property of its members, and the means by which they have secured it, are referred to everal distinguished divines of New York much interest in this city by lectures on the new and New England, whose extensive correscondence and elaborate calculations, made known to the public through the newspapers are expected to accomplish the ends of the discipline required. The benevolence of Sabbath School was observed, at the Tremest these clergymen, in devoting so much time, Temple, last Sabbath evening. The child and so great an amount of indefatigable labor of the other schools were invited, and joined in to manage and adjust publicly the private affairs of a particular church, is certainly, in these times of selfishness, deserving of hono

Register some communications, conveying day in advance of most of our weekly contemporaries, and shall be able to avail ourselves. raised a shout that seemed to rend the a burthen of 70 tons, and her engines have 20 made misrepresentations with reference to his some advantages in preparing our matter, which over the two principal entrances to the horse power each. The cost was £2000, money affairs. We observe also, that these heretofore we have not possessed.

which was defrayed by contributions for the are engerly copied into our Universalist expurpose. She was to be sent to her destined changes. What the result will show, we tation about the middle of November, with a know not. When it appears, we will, as faithful chroniclers, announce it, but we deem one selves happy in not being under the necessity For the Christian Reflector. Second Baptist Church, Newton. of publishing one's personal character, before church or council has decided respecting it. of publishing an anonymous correspond

"THROWN TASTEFULLY INTO THE BACKground."-The best hit we have seen f

"Instead of a lonely and ragged man, with ast.,
Voted, that the digest be corrected by publishsorrowfully on foot, while the whole city to this to distinguish some of those flowers of ionable society, who are so well fitted to adora to to express our gratification in the division of feeling among us was SAMUEL SCOTT, Clerk. tics or the lighter matters of amusement; while religion, though indubitably the main thing at heart, was thrown tastefully into the d back-ground. Even an infidel would have rishing city, is copied from the OFFERING, heard little or nothing to shock his sensi.

> Is there not in this, reader, a rebuke which ought to be felt?

GENERAL BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY. nevolence and missionary zeal they far exceed many larger bodies of professing Christian Their Society has seven stations in India, seven missionaries with their families and two printing presses in operation, and many children are educated in their schools. Most of the money paid into their treasury is collected by local agents or collectors, many o whom are women, both single and married; owell churches, on account of the shortness of consequently but few public collections are time during which they intended to remain taken. This course is worthy of the consideration of the consider

sults of missionary labor in India, under the direction of the Church Missionary Society of

In 1814, there were not more than thirty chaplains and ten or twelve mis published within a few days. I derive from it the following facts: The number of acholars connected with the ten schools at the time of making the report was 4,936, and the number of teachers was 433, making an aggregate of 5,369. The number who joined the schools during the year was 3,770; the number who left was 2,129. About three-fourths of the scholars are females. A large proportion of the latter are over fifteen years of age, and consist of girls employed in the mills. More than five hundred of these scholars have, during the year, become personally interested in practical piety, and more than six hundred have in several churches. Calcutta, Madras and Bombay; with their re are in steady progress. Especially are the missions around Palmacotta and Tinnevelly in an encouraging state; about 35,000 natives o and flourishing, not included in Let it be borne in mind, too, reportion of these scholars are

The Springfield Gazette states that the

We learn that the Rev. Dr. Cunningham of Edinburgh has arrived in this coun bject of annexing Texas seems to dissatisfy by the Steamer Hibernia, with a view to rep-South no less than it disappointed the Scotland. His objects are various. Among other things he expects to visit several of ou anys the prudent editor: "Those who ex-ected Mr. Tyler to launch a thunderbolt, will information as to the best methods of then-

MR. EDITOR,-Owing to a bereavement delayed to notice an allusion, in your paper of CHURCH DISCIPLINE.—The following in- Dedication of the Tremont Temple you gave me strumentality is concerned, using the strumentality is concerned, using the source, as well as its importance, commend it to the attention of pastors and churches; and we hope some of our brethren will forward we hope some of our brethren will forward with the source of the undertaking. Apparently neither could have been spared "Is it proper or desirable for a Bartist without a substitute, unless at the hazard of a hurch to appoint a standing committee from the enterprize. But I now feel so to with a view to the final action of the hurch?

Millow a failure in the enterprize. But I now feel so failure in the enterprize. But I now feel so fully persuaded of my own inefficiency and also that of our united strength, that I believe had it not been for signal manifestations of the THE BIBLE NOT A SECTARIAN BOOK.—It has Divine hand, the work could never by us have length been decided, in the city of New been accomplished. I beg therefore that you York, that the Bible may be used in schools and your readers will not mar the work, by as-without violating any law. The Board of Educibing to me or to all of us, who are only the eation, after much discussion at a late meet- instruments employed, that honor which alone To the Lord be all the praise, for his own

The new Church edifice, erected by the Second Baptist Society in Worcester, called the dedicated, we learn, on Thursday of next week (Jan. 4.) Services to commence at half passone o'clock, P. M. There will also be religious

sachusetts Abolition Society, wound up with a

science of Phonography, which is said to be

The anniversary of Tremont Strest

We purpose issuing our next number We observe in the New York Baptist day later in the week. We shall then be one

we attemp character? this, but w enough to lost none its principl in 1842 at faith, a str Christians dom and l last two y mublisher v times beer threatening confident. track-abou disorganiza the whirlpe the other, know not what duty stances, irr abide the than forme ence has to sified with

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Our Next Volume.

What shall we say of it? Shall we promise What shall we say of it. Shall we profuse to make it superior to its predecessors? Shall the attempt any prospectus, whatever, of its character? To follow custom we should do the law what will the effort avail? Is it not this, but what will the effort avail? Is it not this, but what will the effort again; is it not enough to say the "Christian Reflector" has lost none of its vitality and changed none of its principles? It will in 1844, as it has done We have fewer annuals, whose value lies chiefly we have fewer annuals, whose value lies chiefly we have fewer annuals, whose value lies chiefly in 1842 and '43, advocate a pure evangelical faith, a strict apostolic practice, the duty of Christians to evangelize the nations, and the inalienable right of all men to personal freedom and liberty of conscience. During the last two years, the period which has elapsed ing between them. In their place we have since the connection of the present editor and such books as Sears's History of the Bible, the publisher with the paper, the sea has sometimes been rough, and the clouds dark and Carter, the beautiful miniatures of Gould, Kenthreatening; but our bark has proved herself dall and Lincoln, and the choice, elegant works sea-worthy-has weathered the tempest; and which have recently followed each other in confident, as we are, that she is on the right quick succession from the house of Appleton track-about equi-distant from the rocks of & Co. We have already noticed the Youth's disorganization and infidelity on one side, and Historical Gift, and the Youth's Book of the the whirlpools of injustice and oppression on the other, we cherish no fears that she will written by a Baptist clergyman in England. Of abide the result. We have more fortitude that superintending Providence, which is identified with infinite knowledge, and wisdom, and goodness. We now say, that with us, "The gloomiest day hath gleams of light ;

The darkest wave bath bright foam near i And winkles through the cloudiest night, Some solitary star to cheer it."

We wish the fact to be distinctly recognized, that this is a religious paper. It is not devoted to the interests or objects of any association but the church of Christ. Hence its variety. It is adapted to a Christian family. It recognizes the wants of the church and the obligations of its members,—the condition of that of Humphrey's Observations although the practise or connive at oppression, whether work is adapted to be popular and useful, and they live in England, or Massachusetts, or especially to young persons. they live in England, or Massachuseus, v. Georgin,—and the wants of the perishing heathen, of every language and clime, and the By Baron Stow. Boston: Gould, Kendall and Lincoln. 1844. other than a religious periodical might be in-compatible with the Christian ministry, to the duties of which he has been solemnly conse-

It is a gratification to us, to be conscious that our principles and tastes are now generally known, and correctly judged by our readthe year brings with it so few stoppages- tales of the most powerful imagination. scarcely any; while the increase of the subscription list affords us great encouragement. Hoping for a pleasant interview with every reader of these lines, during each week of 1844, we wind up the affairs of '43, and bid

Maine Correspondence.

the old year an affectionate adieu.

We have received a very kind letter from churches are decidedly anti-slavery. He pursuit of happiness.) speaks highly of Mr. Kingsbury, our assistant editor for Maine, whose attachment to free He refers also to Augusta, as a favorable location for a publishing depot, it being the capital of the State, and about the centre of its entire population: and he concludes by repeating his full conviction that the project is ing his full conviction that the project is was resumed. Mr. Adams contended that the

circulation of the paper. of Bro. Warren on the subject, his frankness they would have no further trouble. During and cordiality merit our grateful acknowledge- Mr. A.'s remarks, he was called to order for

thick that a proper rote of the Speaker's skull never penetrate them, and the Speaker's skull might possibly be in sympathy with those. Mr. Speaker said he would not tolerate such larger to himself or any member of going to press, some valuable little volumes—
guage in reference to himself or any member of
the House, and peremptorily directed Mr. A. to
have only room to say to the Bostonians,—Go to Gould, Kendall & Lincoln's, Saxton, Peirce tention and confusion followed in regard to & Co's, Isaac Tompkins', or Tappan & Den-questions of order connected with the course of net's and select for yourselves:-to the New- proceeding. Yorkers, go to Dodd's, Appleton's or Carter's,

our readers, this week, an original article on the distribution of time, from the pen of Rev.

Mr. Adams, says a Washington correspondent, drew out from his magazine another rocket, which he let off with a great flourish. Really, Mr. Caldicott. We want the people—the laymembers of our churches, male and female, to lutions, in favor of an amendment to the Conroad it, no less than their pastors. We also stitution, granting the right of suffrage to nerecommend it to the careful perusal of agents, gross, born and free throughout the Union. et id genus omne.

make the greatest improvement in our next vol- Foco Legislature of Massachusetts-the same ume, is that devoted to secular news. We shall which elected Marcus Morton Governor. aim to condense the largest possible amount, and to bring them up to the latest dates. For phatically that he would keep up the war

Rev. J. W. Parkhurst, as pastor of the Baptist
Church, West Dedham, is to take place Thursday, Jan. 4th.

Mr. Holmes said he would continue the warfare. I do not, said he, despair of the Republic.

"Nor do 1"—"nor 1"—repeated many members of the said he would continue the warfare. I do not, said he, despair of the Republic.

The Editor's Table.

wreck or sink for the year to come. We know not what circumstances will arise—what duty will require. But we are resolved to pursue the path of duty, under all circumstances, irrespective of foes and friends, and talented and useful writer has preceded this in that path cheerfully to await the future and work, in all the literary circles of the world. It has been most highly recommended by the than formerly, if not more courage. Experithan formerly, it not more courage. Experi-ence has taught us to trust more implicitly in that apperintending Providence, which is iden-portraitures of character, are remarkable for their life and truthfulness;—they make an im-pression. The book will interest most deeply, and cannot fail to benefit every youth by whom it is perused. It is regarded by good judges as one of the best works now at command, to place in the hands of a young man.

UNCLE BARNABY: or Recollections of his character and opinions. New York: M. W. Dodd. Boston: Gould, Kendall and Lincoln. 1844.

In the style of narrative and anecdote, practhe oppressed, and the guilt of those who writer moralizes less, and amuses more. The

ence to those heathen. The entire and a verse of poetry, for every day in the year ent character. He does not judge for others A text, topics of reflection suggested by it, but for himself; he feels that to conduct any little volume. It is not a compilation, but an

The 2d and 3d volumes of "The Conquest of Mexico," by Wm. H. Prescott, have been issued, and may now be obtained, with the 1st, of Mesers Saxton, Peirce & Co. It is truthful history, and yet, much of it is scarcely ers. We are also gratified that the close of less novel and graphic, than the high-wrough

Secular Intelligence.

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

PETITIONS-GREAT TRIUMPH OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.—Something of interest has at length occurred in Congress. The memorial which Mr. Adams presented from citizens of We have received a very kind letter from the Rev. E. R. Warren, of Augusta, Me., which of which will be found in the condensed record we should have noticed last week, had we not below, was a subject of discussion again on accidentally mislaid it. At this late date, the Wednesday last. The Speaker virtually re publication of it entire may not be advisable; voked his previous decisions; on a more careful some of its statements, however, we will repeat. He says that although the arrangement coming within the operation of the 21st rule. So the question of its reception was laid on the tor was all "cut and dried," without his knowledge or consent, he will express to us his decided gratification with the proposal. He spectable citizens of Illinois, praying Congress says we shall have the co-operation of many to pass an act making an acknowledgement of pastors, and the hearty good wishes of thousands of brethren. That our paper will "set ment to the Constitution which should secure itself untiringly against the sin of slavery," is to every individual in the United States the self a recommendation to it in Maine. He thinks evident truth of the Declaration of Independence a considerable majority of both pastors and -(to wit, the right to life, liberty, and th

discussion will secure him confidence, although characterizing it as a petition disrespectful and he may be less radical than some might desire. insulting to the American House of Representa-

favorably received by the brethren generally; petition ought to be received, and reported on. and expressing the hope that every Baptist will do his and her duty toward extending the circulation of the paper.

As we had no previous knowledge of the views

He said if the House would take this course, irrelevancy. Mr. A. said some skulls were so thick that a proper idea of relevancy could

The reading of the petition was called for, or where their books are sold, and there expend and great opposition was made to that; but it your money rather than at the jeweller's or was carried, 146 to 39. Mr. Wise's motion to lay the question of reception on the table was finally carried, yeas 98, nays 80.

That was the effect of the resolutions. Mr. A. called upon the majority of the House to mark that those resolutions were from the late Loco

the next volume, too, we shall keep an alpha- against abolition petitions no longer. He struck etical list of the articles, from number to num- his colors. He saw there was no use in enber, and thus at the end of the year, be pre- deavoring, by rules, to check the introduction pared to give our readers a complete index. of this subject. Henceforth, he would never vote for any restrictive rule; and he would throw We learn that the public recognition of the door open to all petitions or papers from

We send a few extra copies of this num- bers. Several members were allowed, by ber of our paper to persons who are not subscri- special leave, to speak against Mr. Wise's bers. We only ask them to accept and read it. course, though the subject was not debateable. If they like the paper well enough to subscribe for it, we shall indeed be gratified; if not—of course, no harm will be done, and no offence and subsequent to our last week's report we give below.

SENATE. universally esteemed for his many excellent

Tuesday Dec. 12.—Mr. Benton announced the decease of his late colleague, Dr. Linn. Mr. Crittenden made a few remarks also in eulogy of the character of the deceased. The usual resolutions in honor of his memory were adopted, and the Senate then adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 13.—Again, the Senate deferred all business for the purpose of paying due respect to the memory of one who was lately of their body—Mr. McRoberts, of Illinois, who departed this life during the recess of Congress. Mr. Breese, the new senator from Illinois, announced his death, and paid a tribute to his memory. The Senate immediately adjourned, after passing the customery resolutions.

Thursday, Dec. 14.—Mr. Atchinson gave notice of a bill to establish a territorial government over Oregon, and for other purposes.

Memorials were presented praying the reduction of the rates of postage.

Mr. Tappan gave notice of his Joint Resolution for an amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Barrow introduced a bill to appropriate one million of dollars, under the direction of the President, for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi and its tributary streams.

A meassage was received from the House with resolutions in honor of the memory of the late Hon. Barker Burnell, deceased, late a member of the House from Massachusetts.

MILLER'S RIVER RAIL ROAD.—It will be noticed that the Brattleboro' Rail Road Convention of the the Brattleboro' Rail Road Convention of the the Brattleboro' Rail Road Convention of the the Brattleboro' Are a low hot and particular the peating to moticed that the Brattleboro' Rail Road Convention of the tense day of a route which shall strike the river at a low point. Accordingly strike the river at a low point. Accordingly adjourned.

M'ELLER'S RIVER RAIL ROAD.—It will be noticed that the Brattleboro' Rail Road Convention of the neat head pour and the measure in favor of a route which shall strike the river at a low point. Accordingly adjourned, are river at a low point. Accordingly adjourned, the same a

f the House from Massachusetts.

Mr. Bates, of Massachusetts, rose and deMr. Bates, of Massachusetts, rose and de-

five nonths. It will be ready in two or three on the House from Massachusetts.

Mr. Bates, of Massachusetts, rose and delivered a very beautiful and appropriate, eulogy on the deceased, and the Senate then adjourned over to Monday.

Monday, Dec. 18.—Mr. Foster gave notice of a bill for the establishment of a Naval Depot at or near Memphis.

Tuesday, Dec. 19.—Mr. McDuffie, agreeably tof notice, saked leave to introduce a bill to revise the Tariff Act of 1833, commonly called the Compromise Act, and to modify the duties on imports according to its provisions.

House of Representatives.

Tuesday, Dec. 12.—In the House, the standing Committees were announced.

Wednesday, Dec. 13.—After reading the journal, this morning, Mr. Adams requested to be excused from serving on the Committee of Mannfactures, at the head of which he was placed by the Speaker. The request was, of course, granted. Mr. Adams appears to be failing, though, at present, he is afflicted with a cold which may be the cause of it.

Thursday, Dec. 14.—In the House, as soon as the journal was read, Mr. J. Q. Adams rose and announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Barder and the eartiful tribute to his character.

Friday, Dec. 13.—Mr. Giddings of Ohio, gave notice that when the rules came up again, he should move to amend the 22d rule, (late the 21st, which prohibits the reception of Abolition memorials, by receiving all memorials except those which proposed the repeal of existing laws.

Saturday, Dec. 16.—The House went into the election of a Chaplain. On the first ballot, the Rev. Mr. Tinsley received sixty-three votes, and the expected gave and the sprain behavior of the highest steamboat control of the prohibits the reception of Abolition memorials, by receiving all memorials except those which proposed the repeal of existing laws.

Saturday, Dec. 16.—The House went into the election of a Chaplain. On the first ballot, the Rev. Mr. Tinsley received again to ballot, Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, rose and moved that the services of a Chaplain be dispensed w

proceeding. The House had resolved to elect a Chaplain.

Mr. Pettit moved that the pay of the Chaplain, if chosen, be deducted from the per diem of members of the House. The people, he said, would not have the benefit of this service. We did not send missionaries to pray and preach to the people; but still we want to make the people pay for our preaching.

The Speaker could not, he said, entertain the motion, because the House was proceeding under an order to elect a Chaplain.

Mr. Davis of Indiana, then asked leave to submit a motion, that the election of Chaplain be postponed in order to give his colleague an opportunity to introduce his resolution.

A member here asked the Speaker whether the motion could be put without unanimous consent.

The Speaker was of the opinion that it would be the speaker was of the opinion that it would be the speaker was of the opinion that it would be the speaker was of the opinion that it would be the speaker was of the opinion that it would be the speaker was of the opinion that it would be the speaker was of the opinion that it would be the speaker was of the opinion that it would be the speaker was of the opinion that it would be the speaker was of the opinion that it would be found to contain the world.

Mr. Davis of Indiana, then asked leave to submit a motion, that the election of Chaplain be postponed in order to give his colleague and opportunity to introduce his resolution.

A member here asked the Speaker whether the motion could be put without unanimous consent.

A member here asked the Speaker whether the motion could be put without unanimous consent.

The Speaker was of the opinion that it could be.

The motion was put and lost, without a snow, half an hour can be saved in each trip." as now, half an hourcan be saved in each trip."

Making Butter.—Those engaged in this business are often fatigued in the process. It has a sown, half an hourcan be saved in each trip."

Making Butter.—Those engaged in this business are often fatigued in the process. It has a secondly been discovered by a dairy-woman, who had been worn out by a three hours' labor at her churn, that the difficulty arose from the reference to a Select Committee of nine. Some debate as to the reference, arose, but the motion of Mr. Adams prevailed.

Mr. Adams presented the memorial of a hundred booksellers; asking the passage of an laternative business are often fatigued in the process. It business are often fatigued in t

Mr. Adams next asked leave to present a petition from New York, asking Congress to separate that State from all connexion with Slavery.

The Speaker said it could not be received, as it came within the provisions of the 21st rule.

Mr. Adams said the petition did not pray for the Abolition of slavery, but merely for a separation from it. It therefore ought to be received as petitions of a similar character were received by the last speaker, and referred to the Living in the last speaker.

s petitions of a similar character were received by the last speaker, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Without any decision on the subject, the House, after the reception of some Executive communications, adjourned.

Monday, Dec. 18.—A long debate arose on the proposition to print several thousand copies of the President's Message in German. Amendments were submitted to print the same in Low Dutch and French.

Right of Petition. The indomitable champion of this inestimable right, J. Q.

Adams, had a great triumph in the House on

champion of this inestimable right, J. Q. Adams, had a great triumph in the House on Thursday, of which the first result was to induce Mr. Wise to say henceforth he would contest this question no more. As explanatory of some things we annex a portion of the comments of the Calhoun paper at Washington, the Spectator.

"Our Southern friends, at least, will like to know where the different parties of the Union—and especially the members of the Democratic party,—stand on this subject. We will state briefly, however, that the democrats of Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Maine, and the West generally, have voted with the South; the

generally, have voted with the South; the Democrats of New England and of New York generally, have voted with the South; the Democrats of New England and of New York with the exception of those from the city of New York, vote with the Northern and West-ern Whigs in support of Mr. Adams. In consequence of the change of position of the New York Democrats, who have hitherto generally voted with the South, the large Democratic majority in the House has brought no peace as it was hoped to this question.

Postage in Russia.—Letters from it. Petroble has announced his intention of reducing the rags of postage, throughout his vast dominions, to the lowest modicum of charge, and to impose no higher postage on letters from any foregreen with the Northern and West-lowest modicum of charge, and to impose no higher postage on letters from any foregreen with the Northern and West-lowest modicum of charge, and to impose no higher postage on letters from any foregreen with the Northern and West-lowest modicum of charge, and to impose no higher postage on letters from any foregreen with the Northern and West-lowest modicum of charge, and to impose no higher postage on letters from any foregreen with the Northern and West-lowest modicum of charge, and to impose no higher postage on letters from any foregreen with the Northern and Vest-lowest modicum of charge, and to impose no higher postage on letters from any foregreen with the Northern and Vest-lowest modicum of charge, and to impose no higher postage on letters from any foregreen with the Northern and Vest-lowest modicum of charge, and to impose no higher postage on letters from any foregreen with the Northern and Vest-lowest modicum of charge, and to impose no higher postage on letters from any foregreen with the Northern and Vest-lowest modicum of charge, and to impose no higher postage on letters from any foregreen with the Northern and Vest-lowest modicum of charge, and to impose no higher postage on letters from any foregreen with the Northern and Vest-lowest modicum of the New Montana and 2,345 males. The tagger and 2,345 males. The aggregate capital

Domestic News.

Sunday Rail Road Lines.—We are happy to learn that the public works of our own State have been as prompt in regarding the growing interest of the community in favor of the observance of the Sabbath, as corporate compannes clearly have been the support of the Sabbath, as corporate compannes clearly the Sabbath, as corporate companness companness

have been as prompt in regarding the growing interest of the community in favor of the observance of the Sabbath, as corporate compannies elsewhere. The N. J. Rail Road Co., at a recent meeting,

Resolved, That, on and after the first day of January next, the Sunday morning line be discontinued, if it meets with the concurrence of the Camden and Amboy continuation line, and should prove to be consistent with the obligations of this Company as mails contractors.

The latter company having some time since indicated their willingness to discontinue this Sunday line, it is confidently hoped that the Post Office Department will cheerfully make such arrangements in the transportation of the mail as will relieve our people from this interruption of the peace and rest of the Sabbath.

Newark Dailly Add.

Hon Smith Thompson, one the Judges of the United States Court, died at his residence in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. on Monday evening last. He was 75 years of age, and was a man of a missing transportation of the water upon the ice, by means of arms thrown out on each side of her stem.

Latest Foreign News.

Foremost amongst the topics of interest, is the visit which the Queen of England has been paying toher Prime Minister, whose hospitable mansion she left on Friday on a round of ele-gant festivities, to the Dukes of Devonshire and Rutland. The line of road was lined with people, anxious to get a glimpse of the royal party, guns were fired, flags waved, and cheers rent the air. Sir Robert Peel received his illustrious visitor at the Tamworth station, and, on horseback, accompanied the travelling carriages belonging to the royal party, to his residence at Market Drayton, about three miles from

It was currently reported in London on Thursday, that the differences between Great Britain and Mexico, arising out of the alleged insult to the English flag by Santa Anna, had been satisfactorily arranged between Lord Aberdeen and the representative of Mexico at the Court of St. James'.

The notorious Barnard Gregory, editor of the Satirist, has been sentenced to four months imprisonment for libelling the Duke of Brunswick, and to eight months' imprisonment for charging the Duke's attorney, Mr Vallance, with perjuty. Mr. Gregory has been long before the public as the conductor of the paper in question.

Rumor states that there is a screw loose be-Rumor states that there is a screw loose between Louis Phillippe and the Emperor of Russia;—that the latter has withdrawn from the conference of London—and that annoyed at recent events in Greece, and fearing that the infectious spirit of revolution should spread to Turkey, he has determined to march an army of observation to the frontiers of this country.

The French Chambers are to meet on the 27th inst. The country is by no means in a satisfactory state. The Count de Paris, presumptive heir to the throne, is, it is said, sickly child—at all events he has been serious-Quite an excitement has been created in cer-

Quite an excitement has been created in certain circles of Paris by the appearance of a book which reveals curious data on a certain petion of Parisian society, and deals in scandal without stint. The book is entitled "La Bauge d'Annibal," and purports to have been written by M. d'Aurovelly. A charming marchioness, who is particularly scandalized in the work, has privately offered one thousand francs to any one who will bring to her the author's ears!

Summary.

At a late meeting of the citizens of Cincinnati, it was resolved to recommend the use of the Federal currency—say a uniform charge of five cents on all letters weighing not more than half an ounce, and five cents for each additional half unce, and to reduce the franking privilege.

ounce, and to reduce the training principe.

The Northampton Courier says that the influenza is exceedingly prevalent in that region at the present time. Many aged persons, with whom it is very severe, have died after a sickness of a few days. A cough accompanies it, which, if not soon cured, destroys the most vigorous constitution. The trial of William Brown, alias David

Babe, at New York, charged with piracy and murder on board the schooner Sarah Lavinia of Alexandria, has resulted in a verdict of guilty.

The Van Buren Intelligencer states that the freek Indians have passed a law expelling Ill white men from the limits of the nation, who played at cards, whether they have Indian

recently in the woods, was bitten on the end of her nose by a rattlesnake. The old lady re-covered, but the snake died! Coroner's verdict —Poisoned by snuff.

The bite of an enraged cat will produce hydrophobia, without the animal's ever having been bitten—so says a late medical work, and proves the assertion by citing some frightful instances.

The ten manufacturing companies in Lowell, Massachusetts, give direct employment to eight Massachusetts, give direct employment to eight housand seven hundred and twenty persons, because the Caraly 37 cs.

Dec. 27.

Ladies' Vase:

Dec. Voung Lables.—Containing nearly 300 pages, original and selected, by an animal produced for young ladies, or one of the containing nearly 300 pages, original and selected, by an animal produced for young ladies. The containing nearly 300 pages, original and selected, by an animal produced for the containing nearly 300 pages, original and selected, by an animal produced for the containing nearly 300 pages, original and selected, by an animal produced for the containing nearly 300 pages, original and selected, by an animal produced for the containing nearly 300 pages, original and selected, by an animal produced for the containing nearly 300 pages, original and selected, by an animal produced for the containing nearly 300 pages, original and selected, by an animal produced for the containing nearly 300 pages, original and selected, by an animal produced for the containing nearly 300 pages, original and selected, by an animal produced for the containing nearly 300 pages, original and selected, by an animal produced for the containing nearly 300 pages, original and selected, by an animal produced for the containing nearly 300 pages, original and selected, by an animal produced for the containing nearly 300 pages, original and selected, by an animal produced for the containing nearly 300 pages, original and selected, by an animal produced for the containing nearly 300 pages, original and selected, by an animal produced for the containing nearly 300 pages, original and selected, by an animal produced for the containing nearly 300 pages, original and selected, by an animal produced for the containing Massachusetts, give direct employment to eight thousand seven hundred and twenty persons, probably a little more than one-third of the population. Df this number 6,375 are females, and 2,345 males. The aggregate capital of the companies is \$10,700,000.

Marriages.

in this city, by Rev. R. Turabull, Mr. Elijah Drury and Many Ellen Claffia, of this city. By Rev. Mr. Cusha Mr. Majar, A. Mary Ellen Claffia, of this city. By Rev. Mr. Cusha Skhar. Martind, on the 21st inst, by Rev. Mr. Cushan Kright, Mr. Gouse W. Curtin to Miss Eliza Triseton, both of Bods, Mr. Gouse W. Curtin to Miss Adeline by Mr. Gouse W. Curtin to Miss Adeline by Rev. Mr. Sibel Mr. Esperaim S. Willard to Miss Lydia W. Billing, In Majon, Mr. John Kingsbury, Jr. of Medfield, to Miss Carolis Ware, of W. sle, Mr. Joseph Small to Mrs. Margaret Staples. Cambridge, Mr. George A. Tapley to Miss Parnells In the Cambridge of Chelsen, to Miss Lavania St. Mr. Robert H. Emerson, of Chelsen, to Miss Lavania St. Mr. Robert H. Emerson, of Chelsen, to Miss Lavania St. Mr. Robert Mr. S. Henry Remeen to Miss Elizabeth Maybew, "gighter of Rev. Dr. Wainwright."

Deaths.

In this city, A. Adeline Berry Rice, 41, wife of Mr John H. Rice, and depter of Thomas Crebore, Eq. Samuel Fickering Gardine Eq. 76. In Charlestown If, Wm. John Shelden. 33.
In Cambridge, Paral, youngest son of P. Grsely, Jr., 2 presents—at the old state. The old state of the Company of the late Mr. Store and chambers, 172 Washington Street. Dec. 27. aplini,
harlespuly son of Mr. Jeremiah Lyon, 21.
Dec. wh. after an illness of two weeks,
of Salet D. Wheaton, 17 months.
A buyn carth,—
A deep in heaven.

Died in Abington, Nov. 18th., Mrs. Lucius P. Cook, son of Dea Robert Cook, aged 23 years. He had been a urun-bee of the Bagist Church should it mouths. He died after a short and distressing illness, deeply lamented. The following lines were suggested by the tween.

Hark! what doleful sound from yonder hell is heard, As thing sun is usbering in the day; Has death a visit to some mortal made, Whose range is now, Eternity?

Perhaps an aged sire, or matron grave,
Who been has linger'd on the shores of time,
Tree of van life, has gladly bid adres,
And left all sublunary scenes behind. Some wasted form long rack'd with torturing pal Whose spirit, stragging, quit its weary load, Now wings away to join that happy train, In presence of his Saviour and its God.

But, hark again,—those tones in shorter accent fall,
While some inquire whose exid can it be,
They cease;—the thrilling peals in number small,
Amount to years, just—TWENTY-THREE.

Amount to years, just—I WENTY-THREE.

Lucius, hast thou gene,—forever gene.

Must kindred souls on earth so soon depart!—

But hope assired thee of a better world.

Where dwell the righteous and the pure in heart.

What bugant hopes do youthful years impart:

A riger age the fairest prospect gave;

But death had fixed his sure, sucering dart,

That friends nor physician power could save.

Let marble pile or sculptur'd tomb Record,—"some Hero skeps,"— In Jesus you sweet comfort found, White friends are left—that weep.

Bereaved parents,—in subm'ssion bow, And brothers, sisters, may you grief restrais; 'Tis God's preregative to deal the blow, lie takes but what,—He gave.

When the last trump these vaulted skies shall rend, Archangel's veice say, "Time shall be no more," May hope like thing to mangions bright ascend, And meet a Saviour on that happy shore;

Where joy and peace in fu'l profusion flow,
As taught by Him, who once on earth abode,
In triumph pass'd death's iron rates below—
Ascended high to meet a smiling God.

As taught by film, who one on earth abode, Intrompt passed death's iron care below—Ascended high to meet a smiling God.

Turkey, he has determined to march an army of observation to the frontiers of this country.

There are some troubles yet in the Italian provinces. The insurguants have burned upwards of thirty houses of obnoxious persons in Piedmont.

The difficulties between France and Tunish ad assumed a still more serious character at the last accounts. Gen. Randon, with 4000 troops, was still encamped on the frontiers of the Regency.

The inhabitants of Messina were in a constant state of alarm at the last accounts, from the repeated shocks of earthquakes. Mount Etna was in a state of unusual commotion.

The latest accounts from the Cape of Good Hope, represent the Caffre frontier as in a state of great excitement and alarm, on account of the continued hostilities and inroads of the natives.

The state trials in Ireland have been adjourned until the 15th of January, and O'Connell has retired for awhile to his "mountain home" at Derrynane.

Wales continues more tranquil. There have been a few more Rebecca riots in Radmoshire, but the military and rural police are too strong for the rioters.

The French Chambers are to meet on the 27th inst. The country is by no means in a statisfactory state. The Count de Paris, presumptive heir to the thorone, is, it is said, a sickly child—at all events he as been serious. Walls of lates.

"The chamber where the good man meets his fate is privileged beyond the common walks of life, Quite on the verge of heaven."

Though the church on earth has lost a beloved member, yet the church in heaven has guined a redeemed soul. May this dispensation be sanctified to the good of the widow and the fatherless, to the church and the world.

"Why do we mourn departed friends, Or shake at death's alarms? 'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends, To call them to his arms."

Notices.

To The Choir of the Harvard Street Church, aided by several distinguished singers, from the Handel and Haydn Society, propose to give a concert of Sacred Music on Thursday evening next, in the Harvard St. meeting-house, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the benefit of the church. Portions of the Ordatorio of Durid, and other pieces of an interesting character, will be sung on the occasion.

Rev. HENRY H. Rouse, late pastor of the Baptist Church in Conway, Franklin Co., Mass., wishes all communica-tions to be addressed to him Schenectady, N. Y., for the Dresent.

Contray, Dec. 14th 1843.

The Workester South Abolition Society will hold a Quarterly Meeting at Southbridge, on Thursday the 4th of January nest, at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the sixe and true principles of freedom are carnestly requested to meet with us and discuss the measures for promoting human liberty.

W. Lumbard, Sec.

MAINE ANTI-SLAVENY SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of the Maine Anti-slavery Society, will be held at Augusta, on Thursday the 11th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M. Bimon Page, Recording Secretary.

Advertisements.

Important to all the Ladies

wives or not.

The Governor of Pennsylvania, has issued a warrent for the execution of James Dolan and Bridget Dolan, husband and wife, on Fridgy the Bridget Dolan, husband and wife, on Fridgy the Ish of February. They were convicted of murder in Bradford county.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that there are at least eight hundred to a thousand cases of small pox in that city, and adds: "This is alarming, or rather would be, were it not for the fact that but very few deaths occur from it."

The Senate of Tennessee has passed a bill, by a large majority, to secure to married women the use and enjoyment of their own property.

The sum of \$3000 has been raised in Pennsylvania to labby through a law to raise funds.

The sum of \$3000 has been raised in Pennsylvania, to lobby through a law to raise funds from the State Lotteries, to liquidate the public debt. Better pay five mills on a dollar as a tax, than revive the exploded system of lotteries.

The American Temperance Union has just published a sketch of the life of Hannah Hawkins, who was the means of her father's conversion. The story possesses a touching interest, and includes a full account of the rise and progress of Washingtonianism.

Li is stated that an old lady in Iowa while.

THE BOOK OF BOOKS.

It is stated that an old lady, in Iowa, while recently in the woods, was bitten on the end of the rose by a rattleanake. The old lady recovered, but the snake died! Coroner's verdict—Poisoned by snuff.

The bite of an enraged cat will produce

Pure Juice of the Grape. FOR CHURCH SERVICE. Recently imported and for sale at the Rooms of the Mass. Temperance Union, No. 9 Cornbill, and store 14 Bromfield St. Dec. 27.

Christmas and New Year's Presents.



Self-Examination. OR PLAIN QUESTIONS FOR PROFESSORS OF RELI-GION. Er a paster. "Examine yourneives."
Just published by GOULD, KENDALL & LINGOLM,
Due 27. " Washington 8s.

A New Paper.

THE New England Sabbath School Union propose to put THE YOUNG REAPER.

The object of the paper will be to present moral and religious truth, in a form adapted to young children. Each number, will contain a pleaning variety of original and se lected articles, combining pieseum with profit.

THE KRARE will be combilished with beautiful engrevinge, and no pains will be spared to make it a first raise duvenuel many.

renic juper.

The Ruards will be published on the 18th of every month. It will be published on the 18th of every month. It will be published on the 18th of every month. It will be put to simple subscriber at 18 th, age are mon, peopled on delivers of the first susselve 10 copies and obtained to the subscriber of the copies and upwards, to one address 12 1.2 ctt and 40 topies and upwards, to one address to the process. Purposent in all cases in adversace, It is hoped that Superintendents and S. S. Teachers will interest them where in the circulation of the Ruarwa, and thereby sid the interest of the Union, and products the cases of Sabhath schools in our churches.

Specimen numbers will be published in a few days.

H. S. WASSBURN.

Dec. 27.

New Work for Laptists. A RISTORY OF THE ENGLISH BAPTIST MISSIONA RY SOCIETY, from A. D. 1710 to A. D. 1812, by Rev. F. A. Cox, B. B. L. D. This day postlebed by 182AC TOMPKINS, No. 9 Consuma.

Dec. 27. STOW'S BIBLE CLASS

QUESTION BOOK CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.

THE following are some of the recommendations of this valuable book.

From the Christian Reflector.

We are aware that the name and well-known qualifications of the author, Rev. Baron Stow, supersedes the necessity of any high recommendation from us accure its favorable recopition; but we may be allowed to say, that we think its admirable and systematic arrangement, its unity and perspective, its completeness as a compendation of Christian doctrine, and last, but not least, its orthodoxy, commend it to the special regard of pastors and Sunday school teachers. The plan is such as to require investigation and awaken interest on the part of the studens. It is a guide to the studious and inquiring mind, rather than one of those helps by which a dull und indolent mind is relieved from all necessity of exertion.

From the New York Builtit Absents.

From the New York Baptist Advocate. From the New York Baptist Advessele.

A book of about one hundred pages, commencing with the elements of scripture knowledge, and carrying the pupil through all the cardinal and many of the minor doctrines and principles of Christianity. The answers are generally given by reference to passages of scripture treating upon the subject. In some instances, as in all books of this character, a direction is given to the turn of thought by the form of the questions; so that the book is a virtual instructor, even where it appears only to be an interrogator. Our examination of it, thus far, has been highly satisfactory.

From the Philadelphia Baptiat Record.

From the Philadelphia Baptist Record.

From the Caristian Walchman.

The number of lessons is thirty-six, each embracing one important doctrine, and the questions are very skilfully adapted to bring out the truth on that poist in the most natural and impressive manner. The questions are so stated as to awaken an interest, and we should suppose it hardly possible that the attention of a class could flag, for a moment, in pursuing them from the commencement to the close. The bearing of the book is enineutly practical. The author has, we think, succeeded well in his desire to avoid "two kinds of uscless questions—the too simple, and the too difficult."

The book will be highly neceptable, we doubt not, and useful, to the more advanced classes in Subbath schools, for whose benefit it was intended, and also to

The book will be highly acceptable, we doobt not, and useful, to the more advanced classes in Sabbath-schools, for whose benefit it was intended, and also to others. Persons who do not attend the Sabbath schools will find this an excellent guide to the leading doctrines of the Bible, and a company of young gentlemen or ladies, if disposed to form themselves into a class for the purpose, will find it a highly pleasant, as well as profitable exercise, to go over this book in order, carefully studying alone, and then discussing together, the passages of scripture referred to in these lessons.

From the Zion's Advocate, Portland, Me.

From the Zion's Advocate, Portland, Mc.
Mr. Stow's book occupies a particular apace, not so well filled before; that is, as a book of Christian doctrine. We will copy the questions in two important and correlative points; viz. heaven 4d heli.

We have no doubt that many readers will feel that these questions present the very facts on which they desire information from the Bible, and the references will furnish that information. It would seem impossible that a candid mind, after a careful examination of these references, should doubt that a place of future punishment is as certainly revealed in the Bible as a place of future happiness.

From the Christian Secretary Hartbord C.

place of future happiness.

From the Christian Secretary, Hartford, Ct.

This is a valuable book for Bible classes. The author has avoided the extremes which authors of question books are apt to run into, by proposing, on the one hand, questions that are too simple, and which every pupil may be supposed already to understand; and, on the other, those that are too difficult, or such as only the most profound scholar can answer. In a word, it is just such a book as is needed to lead the mind of the Bible student into the broad field of truth. References to such passages of scripture as teach the doctrine under consideration, will be found annexed to the questions.

* Published by the New England Sabbath School Union, and for sale at their Depository, 79 Cornhill,
Boston. Price, \$1,50 per dozen, \$12,50 per hundred.
H. S. WASHBURN, Agent.

A New Year's Gift.

DARENTS and SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS, could A not make a more suitable present to children than the SABBATH SCHOOL TREASURY, published monthly, by the New England S. S. Union, 29 Cornhill. Each number Dec 20. H. S WASHBURN, Agent.

Partner Wanted.

BY one already in business and who has been for a series of years. One who can invest at least \$6000, and will be satisfied with moderate size profits, rather than large and showy profits on paper, which in nine times out of len, remain on paper forever. Any individual having the above sum and who is willing to invest it, and to apply himself closely to business, may hear of a good opportunity by addressing A— at this office. A religious man would be preferred. All will be confidential.

16.

Stoves, Grates, Hot Air Furnaces. Stoves, Grates, Hot Air Furnaces.
THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of all that are in want of cooking. Parlor, Office, Church and Shop Stores, to call and examine his extensive assortment of the most agreement of the most agreement in the stream of the most agreement in the stream of the most agreement in the most agreement in the most agreement in the most agreement in the stream of the most agreement in the different kinds of stoven now in use, and knowing to a considerable extent the patterns most approved of, he fastern himself that he has an assortment of his own and other manufacturing to select from, which cannot fail to give satisfaction, as to principles of operation, workmanship and prices. Cooking Stoves of various kinds for coal or wood on the most economical principles. The Parlor Column Stoves with the patent Levre Grate, are a beautiful acticle, and will warm a room with less appense for goal than any other store in use, and botter, warrented to be made of the best material and in the best manner, fitted for Coal or Wood. A full assortment of his Parsyr Levre, Grats.

HOT AIR FURNACES.

for heating houses, stores churches &c., in the most satisfactory manner. Russia, English and American Iron Funnel, a full assortment of store apparatus the wave, Britannia ware &c. And all those who may favor him with a call, to examine or purchase, may rely upon every stricle proving as represented. All may be assured of getting good articles and a very low prices, at Nos. 51 and 53, Rackstone \$4. Sept. 29.

ALFRED LADD, CHEAP CASH GROCERY. Cheap as at any other store in the city, 37 LEVERETT ST. (Opposite the Jail.) EOSTON.

Agents for the Reflector

Agents for the Reflector

Our riends are particularly caquested to forward money our rent of Boston, it possible. Whetmoscarrest meney is careful to Boston, it possible. Whetmoscarrest meney is bank in rood repute free of put to forward meney in Protinates are allowed free to the forward meney in Protinates are allowed from the forward meney in William Hatt. for the effly of New York.

Charles H. Hill, Waccaster and Gounty.

Joel Atkins, Buffalo. N. V.

T. B. Underwood Theospoen Et.

H. Bacon. Foxboard, Mans.

A. L. Post, Bostrieder, Fig.

A. R. Bert, Bostrieder, Fig.

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Bert, Samsel Forg, Fig.

Bert, C. Sawens, Fox Leaving, Mo.

A. K. Bert, Liven, No.

A. K. Bert, Mons, Christon, Mondang Ge., S. Y.

Thomas Mans, Uten, M.

Horze, Waster, August Maine,

Mc. William B. French, Fall River,

Mr. S. L. Dayton, Lewell, He.

Among al of our of theo-Reflector. eavement e, I have paper of ce of the

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Poetry.

Pulpit Eloquence.

The Louisville Journal says the following lines are wor-thy of the genius of their authoress, whose poetry has been read with delight wherever the English lan-guage is written and spoken.]

The day was declining—the breeze in its glee Had left the fair blossoms to sing on the sea, Had left the fair blossoms to sing on the sea, As the sun in its gorgeousness, radiant and still, Dropped down like a gem from the brow of the hill; One tremulous star in the glory of June Came out with a smile and sat down by the moon, As she graced her blue throne with the pride of a qu As she graced her blue throne with the pride of a The smiles of her loveliness gladdened the scene

The scene was enchanting! in distance away Rolled the foam-crested wave of the Chesapeak Rolled the foam-created wave of the Chesapeane only, while bathing in the monnlight the village was seen, With the church in the distance that stood on the green; The soft sleeping meadows lay brightly unrolled, With their mantles of verdure and blossoms of gold, And the earth in her beauty, forgetting to grieve, Lay asleep in her bloom on the bosom of eve.

A light-hearted child, I had wandered away A light-hearted child, I had wandered away From the spot where my footsteps had gambolled al And free as a bird's was the song of my soul, As I heard the wild waters exultingly roll; While lightening my heart as I sporied along, With bursts of low laughter, and snatches of song, J str.ck is the pathway half-worn o'er the sod By the feet that went up to the worship of God.

As I traced its green windings, a murmur of praye For a while my young spirit still wandered a With the birds, and the winds, that were singing wi But, birds, waves and zephyrs, were quickly forgot In one angel-like being that brightened the spot. In stature majestic, apart from the throng

He stood in his beauty, the theme of my song! His cheeks pale with fervor-the blue orbs a Lit up with the splendors of youth and of love, Yet the heart-glowing rapture that beamed from those e Seemed saddened by sorrow, and chastened by sighs, As if the young heart in its bloom had grown cold With its loves unrequited, its sorrows untold. Such lunguage as his may I never recall, And the souls of a thousand in ecstacy hung

orced by each gesture, it sunk to the soul, it seemed that an angel had brightened the sod, And brought to each bosom a message from God. And prograft of the Saviour—what pictures he drew!

The scenes of His sufferings rose clear on my view—
The cross—the rude cross where He suffered and died;
The gash of bright crimon that flowed from His side;
The cup of His sorrows—the wormwood and gall;
The darkness that mantled the earth as a pall.
The garland of thorns—and the demon-like crews
Who knelt as they scoffed Him—"Hall King of the Jews."

Not alone on the ear his wild elequence stole,

Who knelt as they scoffed Him—'Hail King of the Jews."

He spoke, and it seemed that his statue-like form

Expanded and glowed, as his spirit grew warm;

His tone so impassioned—so melting his air,

As touched with compassion he ended in prayer;

His hands clasped above him—his blue orbs upthrown,

Still pleading for sins that were never his own,

While that mouth where such sweetness ineffable clung,

Still spake, though expression had died on his tongue.

There's a charm in delivery—a magical art That thrills like a kiss, from the lip to the heart; By whose mings the action of the spiral extracting pause. The smile_the mute gesture—the soul-startling pause. The sye's sweet expression—that melts while it awes. The lip's soft persuasion—its musical tone—to such was the charm of that eloquent one!

The time is long past—yet how clearly defined
That bay, church and village float upon my mind;
I see amid azure the moon in her pride,
With the sweet little trembler that sathy her side;
I hear the blue wavee, as she wanders along,
Leap up in their gladness and sing her a song,
And I tread in the pathway half worn o'er the sod,
By the feet that went up to the worship of God.

The time is long past, yet what visions I see ! The time is long past, yet what visions I see! The past, the dim past, is the present to me; I am standing once more 'mid that heart-stricken the A vision floats up—'its the theme of my song— All glorious and bright as a spirit of air, The light like a halo encircling his hair— As I catch the same accents of sweetness and love, He whispers of Jesus—and points us above.

He winspers of Jesus—and points us above.

How sweet to my beart is the picture I've traced!

Its chain of bright fancies seemed almost efficed,

Till memory, the fond one that sits in the soul,

Took up the frail links and connected the whole;

As the dew to the blos-om—the bud to the bee—

As the seen to the rose—are those memories to me

Round the chords of my heart they have tremblingly

And the echo it gives, is the song I have sung.

Change sweepeth over All. BY WILLIAM MOTHERWELL,

Change sweepeth over all! In showers leaves fall From the tall forest tree; On to the see Majestic rivers roll, It is their goal.
Each speeds to perish in man's simple seeming—
Each disappears: end o'ertakes life's idle dreaming.

Day hurries to its close : miracle of light, The skirt of one vast pall ntal cresset lights forth shining, Heaven's highest born

s, and, like pale spirits pining, Vanish with morn O'er cities of old days, Dumb creatures graz Palace and pyramid In dust are hid;

Yea, the sky-searching tower Stands but its hour. Ir wide-stretched beds are ever shifting, Sea turns to shore, nd systems through dread space are drifting, To shine no more.

Names perish that erst smote Nations remote, With panic, fear or wrong; Grapples with time in vain; On to the main Of dim forgetfulness for ever rolling, Earth's bubbles burst;

Time o'er the wreck of ages sternly tolling The last accursed. Yet they too have an end: ath is man's friend

Doomed for a while, his heart must go on breaking But light, love, life-all-all at last forsaking. Clay claspeth clay !

Juvenile Missionary Hymn. Lord! while the little heathens bend, And call some wooden god their friend; Or stand and see, with bitter cries, Their mothers burnt before their eyes;

While many a dear and tender child Is thrown to bears and tigers wild, Or left upon the river's brink, To suffer more than heart can think; Behold, what mercles we possess! How far beyond our thankfulness! By happy thousands here we stand, To serve thee in a Christian land.

Oh! when that awful day shall rise, When Christ shall come in yonder akies, And we must answer one by one For every deed our hands have done;

Lord, let it not be said of us, That heathens could not have been worse But may we now that pardon crave, Which can the guiltiest sinner save. With all the bright and happy crowd, We then would praise thee long and loud; And O! to little heathens send The news of Christ the sinner's friend.

Death in High Places. Death, the great counsellor, who man inspires. With every nobler thought and fairer deed; Death, the Deliverer, who rescues man; Death, the rewarder, who the rescued crown "

It is well occasionally to review the doings of this great leveler of the human race, were it only to mark his impartialmen, whose dust is now with the long of Providence ?-N. Y. Jour. of Com. line of low monuments in the Congressional burial ground, within the past two or three years, the fatal wand of the great disenchanter has touched many of the sons of ambition and of fame, and the unconquerable foe, the conqueror of all, who never strikes his flag to the boldest and the bravest. At night Stevens was in the midst of apparent health. In the morning, the spirit had departed! It was a time of sudden death am struck his colors and was conveyed to the

and Generals, whom the Spoiler has de-

livered over to the guardianship of the

How sleep the brave, who sink to rest By all their country's wishes blest! But if the power of arms does not avail ith this foe, still less does he yield to Six months ago, Mrs. M. went home from t the force of arguments or the eloquence of appeals. If the warrior must lay his laurels at his feet, the statesman and the frosts of death came upon them and they civilian cannot be expected to do less. On the 4th of July 1842, SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, acting Vice President of the United States, and Francis S. Key, an emission to the Company of the Com inent lawyer, each delivered an eloquent address at the East lawn of the Capitol. under the grateful shade of wide-spread trees, to a multitude of Sabbath School teachers and children. Before the revo- the bed and died. Mother, twig-children lution of another Independence Day, they neice and father have deceased in six brie had both ceased from among the living, months! Four orphan children are left. In a and were entombed with the lowly dead. few weeks the 160 acres of land, on which the Key, like Pinckney, of Maryland, and Webster, of New Hampshire, died in the ments and built a good house, come into midst of action. Almost literally were they carried from the bar to the grave; purchase it. Who will enjoy the rich privim the high elevation of mental toil to the lifeless insanity of death. But they had done well in their day and generation, and left an untarnished name to their friends and country. Not only was the Senate, the House, the Bar and the Army visited by the Great Leveler, but the judicial Bench has received a summons.

MARSHALL, its light and its glory, ornamentum lumen et decus, as Cicero would say, had not long disappeared; but it was by the slow process of disease, preadmonishing his friends, that they must prepare their minds for the extinction of that il lustrious light. But Philip Barbour, who sat on his left, had no warning. His spirits ran high at night. In the morning he was dead. No friend was near to witness his last agony, to receive his last breath. He was found in his bed a mass of clay—the spirit gone! Save me from thus dying! If kind heaven will deign to answer that prayer, Oh may my eyes, as they grow dim in the last struggle, look on the faces of those that love me, see erhaps the starting tear, and read in the expression of the features of the living, that sympathy for the dying which is above all price. At the funeral of Judge Barbour, Rev. George G. Cookman, then Chaplain to Congress, delivered an address in his usual style, which was distinguished for simplicity, pathos and power. He delivered his message to the great ones before him with fidelity well as feeling, "Be wise now, there-fore," said he, "Oh ye Rulers, be instructed, ye Judges of the earth, Kiss the Son, lest he be angry, &c." In a few weeks he went down into the depths of the Ocean with all on board the President! The President! what a fatal nam was that in 1841! Returning from th Inauguration of Harrison, I met COOKMAN He shook me by the hand, "Farewell," said he, "I am off to England. I am going to visit my aged father, and to dro tear on the grave of my mother. Alas! he was neither to see the one, no weep over the dust of the other. wife, nor friends, nor sacred home" was he' again to see. That tremendous ca tastrophe bereaved, in his case; a wife and six children of their husband and father. Oh Death! all modes, as well as "all seasons are thine own." In this way was the Conqueror dealing out his fatal shafts on the right hand and on the left, when as if to attract a degree of attention he had never yet commanded since the day that Washington obeyed his high be-hest, he struck at the loftiest victim he could find, and the nation trembled under the blow. The inauguration of Harrison was sublime, but the funeral, who shall describe it? That was a day never to be former. er to be forgotten. And who was that Chief, that rode at the head of the many brave men, tried in battles on the land and the sea, who in full military dress followed the mortal remains of the then Commander-in-Chief to that last resting place ? MACOMB, and in a few weeks the solemn sepulchral rites were performed for him. He had when in health described the peculiar style of the military salute

to the deceased President, as the body was born to the tomb. The Major Gen-

Moralist and Miscellanist. eral's salute was soon paid to him! Such is life!

Never did those lines of Gray appear more true and impressive than after reviewing such a history :

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power, And all that beauty, all that wealth ere gave, Awaitalike the inevitable hour, The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

Edmund Burke not only exclaime poetically, "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue," but in homeity. If ever he was partial, it has been in recent times to public functionaries of the United States. The frequency of in the world." If this was his testimony death in high places of late is remarkable.

To say nothing of the long list of official

Shall not this nation see in this the hand

John Adams and the Sabbath.

The elder John Adams, while President of the United States, as he was returning turned them to cold and lifeless clay. If from the country to his family in Boston, this article should meet the eye of any of this class, let it not be passed too lightly over, since they are in the shambles and way. He was then at Andover, twenty will soon have to go the same way. A miles from Boston, where his family, as little while since, Rodgers sat at the head of the Navy List. His name has Sabbath morning the roads became for hear transferred to the coll of Death, and been transferred to the roll of Death, and the hardy sailor has cast his last anchor in the grave. He sleeps among the grave, the fair, the cloquent and the wise —as they are. In the same neighborhood lies Tisgex, who for many years served under the government of his country. After sailing many years over the sea of life, sometimes in sunshine, sometimes in the tempers. He too made fast near his was that the pustable on the same times in the tempers. He too made fast near his was him travelling on the Sabara was the tempers. been transferred to the roll of Death, and the first time pasable. On the question in the tempest, he too made fast near his who might see him travelling on the Sab Not far was he carried from bath, without knowing the cause. He his command at the Navy Yard to his therefore decided to wait till Monday. lowly bed in the earth. "Earth to earth, Have we chief magistrates now, who are dust to dust." Next followed Stevens, as scrupulously careful to shun the ap-

"Save the Orphan's Homestead."

MESSES. EDITORS,-The following "tale of woe," with the annexed pathetic and humble lic men. He was joined unto the con- appeal, is going the rounds of the newspapers, gregation of the dead. It was not long as you have doubtless observed, under the before Patterson followed. He that caption, "Save the Orphan's Homestead," as was brave and troublesome to the foe at an extract from a letter from a gentleman is New Orleans, rejoicing in the common Northern Illinois, dated Rock Island, &c.; and victory over the armed myrmidons of En- if the enclosed simple versification of it should gland, could not maintain the conflict induce one more eye to read, or one more with the old enemy, equally expert and heart to feel, that the orphan's woe may at dreadful on the land and on the sea. He length be assuaged or his wants relieved, its end will be accomplished. Christian Register.

"I have a tale of woe to tell. I have, as you know, visited nearly every family in Mercer county during the past season as a colporteur Rev. John Montgomery had three churches in that county, which he had planted, watched and watered with his prayers and tears .frosts of death came upon them, and they eighteen years, temporarily in the From the same bed, her Father has called her ments and built a good house, come into

lege of saving the poor orph We trust a prompt and timely response will be made to this affecting appeal. Donetions for this purchase may be sent to O. R. Kingsbury, No. 150 Nassau Street.

A. Y. Observer "SAVE THE ORPHAN'S HOMESTEAD."

BY MRS. JANE E. LOCKE. O, spare ye to those little ones, That one paternal spot; And by the kindness of your God, That rises in the glade

Still let it be the orphan's home,—
'Tis hallowed to the heart, From the dim chamber there The mother's dying sigh,

As feebly o'er her senses can Her new born infants' cry. And in that humble dwelling, too, A hasty work, and well performed, ert, as by one. performed, for who unmoved,

Scarce had that mother's clasp relaxed, Scarce breathed her parting hymn, Ere those twin spirits too had joined, Scarce breathed her parting hymn, Ere those twin spirits too had Joined, The chant of cherubim. While from the smitten widowed heart, Arose the broken prayer, And wails of childhood motherless Were sadly mingled there.

And there in buoyant youth went forth, Undaunted and alone, Undaunted and alone, fith heavenly smile and hastening feet, To reach the Father's throne, A kindred one, whose song had cheered Their lonely orphan lot; And who had been the unquenched light Amid their darkened cot.

And this ere yet the bruised flower Where mother and twin babes were laid, Beside the stranger's dead. There too, the father-man of God-While yet with sorrow bowed,

And wailing on his lip, exchanged The sackcloth for the shroud. Prayer had not ceased upon his tongue, When lo, his Master cails— Nor stayed his hand from holy toil, For Zion's broken walls.

Thus with the Christian's armor girt—

A heavenly panoply, And his commission firmly grasped, He laid him down to die. While closer gathered round his couch, That little sorrowing band; Left destitute and desolate Far in a stranger land.

Small now the group that trode the way,
On to the church-yard gate,
Behind the lifted bier that bore

The missionary's weight. And dear to them by every hope, By every human ite,
That home he left and hallowed too,
By prayer, and tear, and sigh.
Then spare ye to those little ones,
That one paternal spot,
And by the kindness of your God
Ye shall not be forgot.

Wide open ye the liberal hand, Redeem the cherished soil, And to those weeping orphans sare, Fruit of the father's toil. Give back to them the roof to shade,

settled principles of the majority in the It is ascertained that a large majority of the

settled principles of the majority in the South.

We observe that several Northern prints are seriously urging their readers to agree to the admission of Texas into the United States, "upon her abolishing slavery!" Is it possible that any man of common intelligence entertains the idea, that the people of Texas could be persuaded to abolish slavery? The Texians must certainly be much obliged to these editors for such a compliment to their understandings! Texas will never abolish slavery, unless the power of Great Briderstandings! Texas will he of a description of Great Brislavery, unless the power of Great BriBankruptcy in England exists to a far greater slavery, unless the power of Great Britain forces the measure, with an army and a fleet! never! and when John Bull madly engages in such a crusade against a made and a crusade against a mile beautiful and a crusade against a cru our friends and neighbors, he will be very likely to find brother Jonathan at his heels!

It is passing strange that the well informed portion of our Northern brothers.

formed portion of our Northern brethren do not take a common-sense, practical view of this subject. What have they to do with slavery? But suppose they were interested in it. Are they wiser than our ancestors? Wiser than the apostles? Wiser than the apostles? Wiser than the Almighty himself?. If it be an evil, the South endures it. If it be a sin, the South must suffer for it. From the earliest period of the world's existence to the present day, slavery has existed. It was countenanced and sancformed portion of our Northern brethren existed. It was countenanced and sancioned by our Saviour when on earth. Our revolutionary ancestors found it in our Federal Constitution, and rocog-nized it in that instrument. It had been entailed upon the Southern States, and could not then and cannot now be changed. It forms a separate and distinct interest, which must be protected by the enforcement of the provisions of the Constitution and laws of Congress. The South cannot give one jot or tittle on this question. They will not do it. To protect this interest, the North and South should be balanced in the National Leg-

If Texas falls into the hands of Great Britain this interest will be endangered. If England obtains the ascendant in influence there, the same result must fol-

w. We cannot consent to the acquisition of Texas, except with her present institutions. It must not become a den of free negroes. These are our opinions, briefly and hastily given. But there are other subject to which we will advert, and leave others to follow them out in their own reflections.

A MOTHER'S LOVE .- "O, the fulness of a mother's love! Time, change, distance, disease, wrong, unkindness, disobedience, cannot exhaust it. It lives a fountain of undying water, where the utcast, the wanderer may return-and the same hand that wiped away th from childhood's eye, will be put forth to cool the fevered brow and the parched lips of the world's rejected victim."

Deferred Items.

A MIDNIGHT APPELL.—We were awakened from our sleep on Sunday sight about 11 o'clock, by the rapping of a little boy of about ten years; we arose and went to the window and asked him what he wanted. Can you tell me where I will find a watchman, sir? What do you want will find a watchman, sir? What do you want of a watchman? asked we. There is a man at our house, he replied, who is drunk, and mother is afraid of him. Who is the man, and what is afraid of him. Who is the man, and what is he doing to your mother? we asked. After a good deal of hesitation, mingled with half-suppressed sobs, the little fellow finally burst into tears, when he reluctantly felt himself forced to tell the sorrowful truth. "Father is drunk, and is beating mother, and has driven us out of doors; and mother is shivering out in the porch, and he won't let her in, and she is afraid of him." We gave the lattle fellow directions where he could procure prompt aid, and on our sleepless pillow, deeply pitted that wife and mother and son who were themselves forced by a father's brutality—by the curse of drunkenness—to seek to have him, their husband and father, dragged from them to a felon's cell! Bitter were those reflections, and a sad and

Bitter were those reflections, and a sad and sleepless pillow during that hour, was ours.

Poor mother! we thought of the bridal hour! when she gave herself and her happiness into the keeping of that husbind, who in the presence of his God, rowd eternal love and affection unto her!—Mesphis(Tenn.) Eagle.

THE MORMON PROPIET AND THE GREEK PSALTER.—We had lauly heard a story, which, while it may make us nourn over the depravity of human nature, serves to show, among many similar facts, the low artifices and cunning tricks to which the Normon Prophet will resort in order to show thegullibility of his followers. The story is in this wise; and can be substantiated by respectable winesses:

The story is in this wise; and can be substantiated by respectable witnesses:

Some time since Professor Caswell, late of Kemper College, sear St. Louis, an Episcopal clergyman of reputation, being about to leave this country for England, paid a visit to Smith and the Saints, in order that he might be better able to represent the imposture to the British people.

WINDER THE SMARTING ROD. By Rev. Triowas to the American edition, by Rev. N. Adams, Roston. 20 to the American edition, by Rev. N. Adams, Roston. 20 edition, 200 pp. Pince 25 cents, cloth back; 33 edition.

able to represent the imposture to the Brissa people.

It so happened that the Professor had in his possession a freek Paulter of great age—one that had been in the family for several hundred years. Thi book, as a relic of antiquity, was a curiosity to any one—but to some of the Saints, whe happened to see it, it was a marvel and a weder. Supposing its origin to have been as ancient, see least, as the Prophet's Egyptia Mummy, and not knowing but the Professer had dug it from the bowels of the same acred hill in Western New York, whence spruny the holy Book of Mormon, they importuned importunity of translating it!

The Professor reluctantly assented to the

sor reluctantly assented to the proosal, and, accompanied by a number of the actious brethren, repaired to the residence of the Prophet. The remarkable book was handd to him. Joe took it—examined its old and Forn leaves—and turned over its musty pages. Expectation was now upon tip-toe. The breth-ren looked at one another—at the book—then Expectation was now upon tip-toe. The brethren looked at one another—at the book—then
at the Prophet. It was a most interesting
the manners, customs, and places referred to in the Bible,
published under the direction of the Boriety for the Pro-

at the Prophet. It was a most interesting scene!

Presently the spirit of prophecy began to arise within him; and he opened his mouth and spoke. That wonderful power, which enables him to see as far through a mill-stone as could Moses or Elijah of old, had already in the twinkling of an eye, made those rough and uncouth characters as plain to him as the nose on the face of the Professor. "This Book," said he, "I pronounce to be a Dictionary of Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphics!"

The brethren present were greatly astonished at this exhibition of their Prophet's powers of revealing hidden things. After their exultation had somewhat subsided, the Professor coolly told them that their Prophet was a base imposer: and that the book before them was but a plain Greek Psalter! Joe "stepped out."

Such is the manner in which this arrant knave imposes upon his followers! and such is the manner in which his knavery is sometimes exposed!—Yet, strange that people continue to believe him.

Professor Caswell, since his sojourn in England, has published a monther of the Sciety for the Professor Cost. S. Corn. Sec. 13.

SETH GOLDS MITH,

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6 L. LIUSTRATED in the life of Mahala Bachelder. Miss this city, and while living, had the reputation of being a but of the church to which the second of the commended members of the church to which the second of the country; for faith-which will be the second of t

Professor Caswell, since his sojourn in England, has published a work entitled "Three Days at Nauvoo," in which this rich scene is

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Elegant Miniature Volumes. HILT EDGES, BEAUTIFULLY ORNAMENTED COVERS The Young Communicant: an aid to the Right Inderstanding and Spiritual Improvement of the Lord's Sup-

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pecially by the young members of our churches."—Ch Respecially by the young memores y, which increases the factor.

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heir excellence. II.—Salem Gazette.

The Bible and the Closett or how we may read the Scriptures with the most spiritual profit; by Thomas Warson,—and Secret Prayer succeeduly managed by San-Care. The Close of philocotions supply them ast striking deficiency in the proceducal religious literature of our day. Here are rich views of servipural illustration and of religious antiment, buried in the tomes of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and it is a good service to the church of the sineteenth, to re-open those mines. Our monhytes need it, and our ministerial corps may find models which can be most profitably imitated.—Mr. Kirk's Letter. The Marriage Ring: or how to make home happy. rom the writings of John Angell James.

the writings of John Angell James.

"Pure, open, presperous love,
That, pledged on earth, and sealed above,
Grows in the world's approving eyes,
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Collecting all the heart's awest ties
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This a precious little work, calculated alike to improve the morals, and promote the happiness of the domestic "A beautiful little volume, and composed of lessons of sound visidem and useful instruction."—Boston Recorder.

"There are green isles in each ocean,
O'er which affection glides;
And a haven on each rugged shore,
When love 's the star that guides."

Daily Manna, for Christian Pilgrims. By Banon Snow, Pastor of the Baldwin Place Church, Boston. E.— Containing a text of Scripture for each day in the year, with an analysis of its contents and a verse of poetry, and is a very timely and appropriate new year's present. GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, PUBLISHERS, Dec. 13

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It is a very curious book of the olden time, and cannot be read by the Christian without a good effect.—Ch. Rebe read by the Christian without a good effect.—Ch. ReRector.

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Corphill, and by the booksellers generally.

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epresented in an engraving.

Warsaw Signal.

A distinguished phrenological lecturer, well nown about Louisville, is said to have recently For sale by SAXTON, PEIECE & CO.

Southern Feeling about Texas.

We copy the following from the Old School Democrat, published in St. Louis, Mo. It affords an excellent exhibition of the deep settled principles of the mainting in the settled principles and the settled principles are settled principles.

before a continue of the contective with one or some beautiful engratings, with occasional pieces of original numbers.

No pains will be spaced to make the work all that it should be superintendents and teachers will confor a favor by additional time to contend the treatment of the work.

Saparate Scaoot. The acture. The Perbuary number of this variable periodical has come to hand, filled with its ansul variety of rich and interesting articles. It ought to be taken by all Saboth as thool teachers of H. 8. Washington, No. 79 Corchilli, Roston.—Zend's Adversal.

S. S. Taxatura. The March number is before us. It looks and speaks well, both external and internal, for those whom it is more immediately interediate here immediately interediate here. We filled with the contended the contended to the co

Woodman & Parker, HAT MANUFACTURERS. NO. 41 WASHINGTON STREET,

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Prospectus of the Mother's Monthly Journal.

HE subscriber has become the proprietor of this mont by periodical, and will hereafter have it published I y periodical, and will hereaster mave to the work.

The Ninth Yolume will commence in January, 1844.

The Ninth Yolume will commence in January, 1844.

Each number will contain as much reading matter, in pool type, as can be circulated by the mail as one sheet; and the mechanical execution of the work will be materiated the mechanical execution of the work will be materiated.

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dopted in a number of churches with great acceptance.

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depended to the professor of the professor of the purpose great

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